The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,078.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Form 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 96	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Oct. 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Tuticorin	1
" Ratnagherry	25	" Colombo	2
" Vingoria	25	" Galle	3
" Carwar	26	" Negapatam	6
" Mangalore	27	" Madras	8
" Cannanore	28	" Coconada	10
" Tellicherry	28	" Visagapatam	11
" Calicut	29	" Bimlipatam	11
" Beypore	29	" Gopaulpore	12
" Cochin	30	" False Point	13
" Alleppy	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	3
" Kurrachee	21	" Fao	7
" Guadur	21	" Bushire	4
" Muscat	23	" Linga	7
" Bunder Abbas	25	" Bunder Abbas	8
" Linga	27	" Muscat	10
" Fao	31	" Guadur	12
	Nov.	" Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	1	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

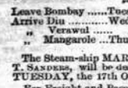
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottis, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COASTS AND KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

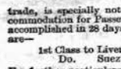
Leave Bombay	Tuesday	Arrive Porebunder	Friday
Arrive Diu	Wednesday	" Dwarka	Saturday
" Veraval	do	" Kutch Mandvi..	do
" Mangarole	Thursday	" Kurrachee	Sunday.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDA.



The s.s. EARL CANNING will be despatched on or about the 30TH OCTOBER, calling at ADEN and JEDDA. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents for Charterers.

Bombay, 6th October 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship EARL KING, 1,068 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, John Steele, Commander.

The Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£35
Do. Suez	32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s.s. ORLANDO, 1,487 Tons, 300 H. P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer (built last year for the Mail Service between England and Sweden, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool..	Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board.	£50
Do. to Suez ..		" 30
2nd Class to Liverpool..		" 30

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	18	5
Port Said	39	25	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ALONZO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF MANCHESTER, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	" 650	"	" 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general of this Presidency, that they have removed their Office to No. 4, Forbes Street, next to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.'s Office.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, with a Grey Horse and Harness, complete.
One handsome English-built Dog-cart, by F. Smith, London.
One ditto ditto Park Phaeton, by E. Davis of Longacre.
One ditto ditto Buggy.
One powerful Black Horse.
One handsome Bay Arab Horse, 14½ hands, goes in double and single Harness.

NOTICE.

For sale, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
One black Australian Horse, 15-2 hands high, 7 years old, fast in harness, perfectly sound and free from vice.

ALSO,

One C Spring Buggy and Single Harness, both almost new. The former was built for present owner only 9 months ago.

For further particulars apply to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of Runchordass Megjee, deceased, the following Carriages, Horses, &c. :—

One First-class English-built Barouche, by "Holmes" of Derby.		
One do.	do.	Double-Seated Brougham, by do.
One do.	do.	do. Landau, by "H. Lloyd."
One do.	do.	Mail Phaeton, by "James Henderson & Co."

Three handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses.
Two Cows and three Calves.
Three Sets of double Harness (second-hand), sundry Sets of Single Harness, and eight good Carriage Whips.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST AND COPPER.

Under instructions Messrs. ENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunded Warehouse, on TUESDAY the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following Twist and Copper saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane—

Per Codabux—

No Marks—12 Cases and 4 Bundles Twist
Lloyd's Agents—43 Cas s Twist
5 ditto ditto and Sundries

Per Steamer Columbian.

Lloyd's Agents—6 Bundles Twist
No Mark—1 Case Copper or Yellow Metal Sheets
6 Nos.—6 Pieces ditto ditto
Lloyd's Agents— 5 Cases Copper or Yellow Metal Sheets.
20 ditto 12 ditto Sheets.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery, Glassware, a first class Mahogany grand Square Pianoforte, by Pisgell & Co., Carriages, Horses, &c., at Tardeo, near the Grant Road Station.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 14th October 1871.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved household furniture, best plated, silver, glass and porcelain ware; a first-rate mellow-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroeder; rare Japan bronze table ornaments; camphor-wood trunks and chest of drawers; carriages, horses, books, plants, garden seats, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY the 19th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon on each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 139 Malabar Hill, close to the police chowkey, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, silver, glass and porcelain ware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., of H. Prendis, Esq., together with the remaining furniture, garden plants, &c., of H. A. W. Bishop, Esq., consisting of 12 dozen wine-leaf pattern glassware, decanters, claret and ice jugs, richly cut glass dessert service, handsome gilt and plated dinner, breakfast and dessert services, a set of silver spoons and forks, electro-plated liquor and cruet frames, dish covers, curry dishes, chamber and table sticks and double branch candle-sticks, table lamps, cutlery, neat furniture, consisting of circular, pier, card, dining, side camp, dressing and wash-hand tables, half-back sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, and easy chairs, teapoys, side board, screens, ottomans, four-post bedsteads complete, camp cots, clothes presses, hatstands, towel horses, camphorwood trunks, and chest of drawers, rare Japan bronze table ornaments, flower vases, sala-na rifle, mahogany pianoforte by C. H. Schroeder, music stands, bronze and plated one, two and four lustres, pictures, carpets, a large musical box, single pole Jubbulpore tent, garden dispense and bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, books, plants in China and earthen-pots, China garden seats, garden tools, single and double harness, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A light English-built double-seated Brougham, with pole, shaft and lamps, by Thorn, Lond n.
A Balanpun chigram with pole, shaft and lamps, by Collett and Co.
A pair of serviceable showy Grey Arab Horses.
A very powerful Bay Australian Horse.
N.B.—Catalogues are published and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1871.

Messrs. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business
WILL BE OPENED IN
BOMBAY,
ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,
on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

COOL SLEEP!
IN THE HOT WEATHER.

Real rest and refreshment obtained by covering the bed with a
CHINA GRASS MAT,
Soft, Cool, and Clean (can be washed).
A supply, just received, on sale at—Cash Rs. 7-8 ; Credit Rs. 8-8
BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOHN MOIR and SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would direct the attention of their Customers to the following New Preparations :—

STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Ices, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained, and the quality will be found unequalled.
MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.
KIPPERED MACKEREL.
CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.
HOME FRUITS IN SYRUP.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.

J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.

These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the world, or Wholesale at the

ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY,
56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None other are genuine.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agent for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE."

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—Eight Annas. Annual Subscription—Rs. 5.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
WILL REPEAT
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 14TH OCTOBER,
THEIR HINDOOSTANEE PLAY,
KHOORSHEED,
to be followed by CYCLORAMA.
Prices of Admission as usual.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

MR. HELLER'S SECOND PROGRAMME.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, OCT. 14TH.

GREAT CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME.
THE WONDERS ALL NEW.
PIANO SOLOS ALL NEW.

At the request of many, MISS HAYDEE HELLER will repeat her Unfathomable Mystery of
SUPERNATURAL VISION.

To Conclude with
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
Rivalling Houdin and Melzel's Automata.

Nights of Performance next Week,—
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 5; STALLS, Rs. 3; UPPER CIRCLE, Rs. 2
Doors open at 8 ; commence at 9.
Carriages can be ordered at 11.
Box Office open every day, and Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Fort.

HELLER'S WONDERS.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18TH.
FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
UNDER SPECIAL PATRONAGE.
A Magnificent and Recherche Programme.
Box Office open at Soundy's.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

All Bills against this Company will be paid THIS DAY, on presentation, at the Office of the Theatre, between 10 and 11 A.M.

J. W. SMITH, Manager.

Saturday, 14th Oct., 1871.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. SUMATRA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. DELTA, from Southampton, 10th September 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. PERA, from Southampton, 9th September 1871.
" CAIRO, from Liverpool, 17th September 1871.
" SIDONIAN'S (part), from Glasgow, 11th August 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 215 PER SHARE of Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 533 PER SHARE of Rs. 5 0, has been DECLARED, and is PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders in the above Company on and after THURSDAY, the 19th October 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Company.

BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th October 1871.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at its Office, No. 1 Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October 1871, there were present 20 Shareholders.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read, it was proposed by Shariff Saleh Mahomed, Esq., and seconded by Hurjee Jumal, Esq., that Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq., do take the Chair, which was carried.

Proposed by Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Seconded by Sorabjee Frommurze, Esq.,

That Clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the "Bombay Native Insurance Company" be altered, by expunging the words "two Shares" and substituting the words "one Share" in the seventh line of the said Clause ; and that Clause 40 of the said Articles of Association of the said Company be altered, by expunging the word "Shareholder" and substituting the word "Shareholders" in the third line of the said Clause.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Seconded by Sorabjee Frommurze, Esq.,

That all acts done, and resolutions passed, since the formation of this Company in relation to the conduct of its business by Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Hajee Zanel Abadin Sheerazee, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Nicholas Fernandes, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Govind Gurgadhur, and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, or any of them who have been acting as Directors of the Company, but have not been qualified for the Direction as required by the Articles of Association of the said Company, be and they are hereby ratified and confirmed, and that they, the said Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Hajee Zanel Abadin Sheerazee, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Nicholas Fernandes, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Govind Gurgadhur, and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, and each of them, be and they are hereby indemnified by the said Company against all losses, expenses, and liabilities sustained and incurred by them or any of them in respect of their conduct of the business of the said Company during the said period.

Proposed by Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mehta,
Seconded by Shariff Saleh Mahomed, Esq.,

That the Resolution last propounded be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words, "Provided such losses, expenses, and liabilities, have not been incurred by their or any of their negligence or default."—Amendment carried and Resolution passed as amended.

Proposed by Shariff Saleh Mahomed, Esq.,
Seconded by Sorabjee Frommurze, Esq., and carried,

That the thanks of the Meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE,
Chairman.

Bombay Native Insurance Company's Office,
Bombay, 11th October 1871.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN gives FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to their spare time. Mdme Cauvin has received her Diploma from the French Academy.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoiseshell, Canary Birds, Singing and Talking ditto and Singing ditto and Talking ditto. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLWAY & Co. of London, and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished with the hardest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

SNOXALL AND SPENCER'S
GYMNASTIC HORIZONTAL BAR.

Strong, light, portable, easily fixed, easily packed.

Cash, Rs. 26 ; Credit, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BULL AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, and Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil, to the undermentioned STORES, &c., which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE,
RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bacon, flitch by the side, per lb	0 13	0 15
Ditto in Cut	0 14	1 0
Hams (fine Plump)	0 14	1 0
Bath Chaps	0 13	0 15
Tongues, each in Canvas	3 12	4 0
Cheese—Double Gloster, Cheddar, and Berkley	0 14	1 0
Pine Apple	0 14	1 0
Stilton (expected)	1 2	1 4

BUTTER.

Best Dorset Butter, 1 lb. tins	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto 2 lb. tins	2 6	2 10
French ditto 1 lb. tins	1 4	1 6

SAUSAGES.

Bologna Sausages	2 2	2 6
Ditto small	1 6	1 10
Cambridge (Crosse & Blackwell's)	1 0	1 2
Pork	1 0	1 2
Brunswick	2 2	2 6
Westphalia	1 2	1 4
Truffled Sausages	2 2	2 6
Lyon Sausages, from	4 0	5 8
Ham, Tongue, and Chicken	2 6	2 10
Oxford Sausages	2 0	2 4
Ditto small	1 2	1 4

PIES.

Veal and Ham, Truffled	1 0	1 2
Pork (Moir's)	1 4	1 6
Ditto (Crosse & Blackwell's)	1 0	1 2
Yorkshire Game	1 0	1 2
Ham and Chicken	1 4	1 6
Melton Mowbray (Moir's)	1 4	1 6
Aberdeen	1 12	2 0

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

Potted Beef, Ham, Tongue, Meat, and Y. Bloaters	0 10	0 12
Anchovy Paste, Ham, Chicken, and Shrimp Paste, Pate de Diable	0 12	0 14

SOUPS.

Chicken, Cock a Lekie, Cressi, Green Pea, Giblet, Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Kidney, Maccaroni, Mutton Broth, Mulligatawny, Stock Turtle, Oyster, Ox Cheek, Ox Tail, Palestine Vegetable, Mixed Vegetable, Vermacelli, and Venison	0 10	0 12
Real Turtle	3 0	3 8
Partridge, Grouse	1 0	1 2

PRESERVED FISH.

Gorgona Anchovies	0 12	0 14
Ditto Dutch	0 8	0 10
Cod Roe, 1 lb. tins, (Moir's)	0 10	0 12
Fresh Eels	1 6	1 8
Fried do.	1 6	1 8
Stewed do.	0 14	1 0
Herrings, Fresh, 1 lb. tins	0 8	0 10
Do. do. 2 lb. tins	0 14	1 0
Mackerel, in Sauce	0 10	0 12
Do. Fresh	0 10	0 12
Herrings, Kippered	0 12	0 14
Red Herrings, 1 lb. tins (Moir's)	2 0	2 4
Ditto	1 4	1 8
Herring a la Sardines	0 14	1 0
Lampreys, in Oil or Jelly	1 8	1 12
Pounded Crab	0 10	0 12
Salmon Cutlets	1 2	1 4
Do. Fresh	1 0	1 2
Do. Kippered	2 0	2 4
Sprats, Dried	0 12	0 14
Oysters	0 10	0 12
Fine Milton Oysters	0 12	0 14
Fried Soles	2 4	2 8
Fillet of Soles	2 6	2 10
Lobsters, Fresh	0 10	0 12
Do. Preserved	0 10	0 12
Herrings, Pickled	1 6	1 8
White Bait	1 2	1 4

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Orange, Lemon, Almond, Citron, Carraway, Vanilla, Kernels, Nutmeg, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, Sage, Mint, Celery, Bergamot, Thyme, Parsley, in 2 oz. bottles 0 14 1 0
Do do 1 oz. bottles 0 10 0 12

SEASONING POWDERS.

Pimento, Cardamoms, Cloves, Mace, Long Pepper, Black Pepper, Allepice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Jam Ginger, and Carraways, in bottles, each ... 0 4 0 5

DRIED HERBS.

Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, and Celery Seeds, in bottles 0 14 1 0

PICKLES.

Chow Chow, Picalilli, Cauliflower, and Mixed Pickle	0 8	0 10
Walnut, Onions	0 9	0 11
Gherkins and Imperial Hot Pickles	0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental and West India Pickle	0 12	0 14
Pickled Mushrooms, pints	1 12	2 0

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADES.
By Moir, Gillon, Barnes, & Crosse and Blackwell.

Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, and Gooseberry, in 1 lb tins, or jars	0 10	0 12
Do do do in 2 lb tins, or jars	1 3	1 7
Orange Marmalade, 1 lb jars	0 8	0 10
Do 2 lb "	1 4	1 6
Red Currant Jelly, 1 "	0 12	0 14
Do do ½ "	0 8	0 10
Black do 1 "	0 12	0 14
Do do ½ "	0 8	0 9
Apple Jelly, 1 lb jars	0 12	0 14
Orange Do	0 12	0 14
Christmas Plum Pudding, in tin	1 6	1 10

FRUITS IN BRANDY OR NOYEAU.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengage, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, and White Pears	1 12	2 0

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

By Crosse and Blackwell, per bottle	2 0	2 4

DRY FRUITS.

Almonds and Raisins	2 0	2 4
Muscatel Raisins	2 0	2 4
Prunes, 2 lb. tins, each	1 12	2 0
Do., in bottles	2 0	2 4
Fine Turkey Figs (Fresh)	2 8	2 8
Do. do. do.	3 0	3 6

TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE.

Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lb., each	10 0	12 0
Coffee, in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES steady; Government Paper dull; and New French Loan firm.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 1/4d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 1/8d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 1/4d. to 1s. 11 15/16d
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
China	60 Do. do. ...	217

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—13TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th October, 11-08 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes

Via Turkey, 12th October, 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th October, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 29 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th October, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 21 minutes.

Via Turkey, 12th October, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th October, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 12th to 9 P.M. of the 13th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee ...	0 31	0 2
,, Calcutta ...	5 38	0 4
,, Madras ...	0 47	0 6
,, Galle ...	10 36	0 0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 13th Oct., 2-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th Oct., 7-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 13th Oct., 10-50 A.M.; via Turkey, 12th Oct., 8 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 13th Oct., 2-15 P.M.—Latest date received Calcutta, 13th, 4-30 P.M.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH OCTOBER.

London...	Cotton ...	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases ...	£2 15s.
	Seeds ...	£2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls ...	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ...	Nonship.
	Goffee ...	
Overland ...	Steamers ...	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per 0n
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 12 8s. and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ...		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.'	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Phlox (s) ...	Baker ...	Goa, Oct. 11.
	Sattara (s) ...	Ballantine ...	Calcutta, Sept. 19.
	Suma'ra (s) ...	Fraser ...	Suez, Oct. 1.
	Kurrachee (s) ...	Cottier ...	Kurrachee, Oct. 11.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Canute, Quinn, to Liverpool.

Shid Ellen Bates, Stewart, to Calcutta.

The steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
10	Oriental (s)	Bombay.

ARRIVALS AT ADEN.

Sept. 28—Columbian, s s, Stewart, from Suez.
28—Moollan, s s, Hector, from Calcutta.
30—Hoogly, s s, Ragsdel, from Marseilles.
30—Scotland, s s, Webster, from Calcutta.
30—Russia, s s, Gibb, from London, bound to Calcutta.
Oct. 1—Ship Statelie, Peters, from Cardiff.
1—Orchis, s s, Crawford, from Calcutta.
2—Babel, s s, Gilbert, from Newcastle.
2—Danube, s s, Forget, from Mauritius.
4—Avon, s s, ——, from China.
5—Cambodge, s s, Champenois, from China:
5—Barque Ida, Morris, from Sea.
6—Sumatra, s s, Fraser, from Suez.

DEPARTURES FROM ADEN.

Sept. 28—Columbian, s s, Stewart, to Bombay.
29—Moollan, s s, Hector, to Southampton.
30—Hoogly, s s, Ragsdel, to China.
30—Scotland, s s, Webster, to London.
Oct. 2—Orchis, s s, Crawford, to London.
2—Babel, s s, Gilbert, to Persian Gulf.
3—Ship David Malcolmson, Cummins, to Rangoon.
4—Ship Perana, Phillis, s, to Colombo.
6—Cambodge, s s, Champenois, to Marseilles.
7—Sumatra, s s, Fraser, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN ADEN HARBOUR.

Sept. 30—Ship Clifton Belle, Butchart, from Cardiff.
Oct. 1—Ship Statelie, Peters, from Cardiff.
3—Barque Ida, Morris, from Sea.
4—Avon, s s, ——, from China.
—H M S Nimble, Lee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Alonzo, s, 80 cases iron sheets, D Jewa; 100 boxes tin plates, 25 iron plates, and 149 iron angles, K Jewa.

Hydrabad, 131 packages glassware, Ewart, Latham, & Co.

Victoria Cross, 505 bundles iron hoops, T Dopejee.

FROM LONDON.

Albert Victor, 7 cases candles, S Heptoola; 6 cases sherry, 3 cases pork, 5 cases champagne, 1 case brandy, 9 cases claret, 1 case spirit, 1 case curacao, and 11 cases provision, bacon, candles and blacking, King, King & Co; 149 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 11 bales printing paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 50 bags corks, P Nowrojee.

Bagdad, s, 3 cases sherry, 2 cases champagne, and 2 cases hock, King, King & Co.

Ed King, s, 200 packages soft soap, R Sorabjee & Co.

Haddon Hall, 38 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Medea, 100 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

City of Manchester, 10 cases sulphuric acid, M Lookmanjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Manchester, 10 cases sulphuric acid, P Nanabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 6 bales cotton, K Preiswerck & Co; 62 bales cotton, M Jamsetjee.

Poricles, 200 bales cotton, M Hurruckchund; 26 bales cotton, N Goverdhundas.

Euxine, s, 46 bales wool, N Ramsordass; 27 bales wool and 133 bales cotton, V Amrootlall; 3 bales cotton, M Framjee & Co.

Khedive, s, 25 bales cotton, L Ghella; 16 bales wool, S Damodar; 124 bales cotton, N Kinattow; 52 bales cotton, L Lellachund; 101 bales cotton, V Tokersee.

Delhi, s, 81 bales co.ton, C Muddoojee; 23 cases cardamoms, S Mooljee.

Ed King, s, 463 bales cotton, L Nursey; 125 cwts of horns, H H Moormomed; 10 bales wool, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 25 bales hides, H B Touche & Co: 17 bales hides, J Abdoola; 17 bales hides, P Asser.

Delhi, s, 198 pieces E teeth, L Ruzubally; 17 packages pepper, F Chambers.

FOR ODESSA.

Khedive, s, 200 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khedive, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ed King, s, 82 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANARA, 12th Oct, 10 A.M—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 78, barometer 29 92.

CARNADDUR, 13th Oct, 10 A.M—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barom ter 29 969.

VINGORLA, 13th Oct, 11 A.M—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 84.

MANGALORE, 13th Oct, 12 NOON—Weather fair, thermometer 82.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Foot, to join, from England.

Fox, Captain, 56th Regiment, from leave, from England.

James, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mallingaum.

Lynch, Brigadier-General, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Stafford, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Robert, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on leave, from Indore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Becke, Captain, 21st Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

Westmacott, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, to Aurungabad.

The following officers will leave to-day for England:—

James, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough.

Eighmloney, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave.

Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on furlough.

Tulloch, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance* ...	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGIER READYMONEY, C.S.I.

PROPOSED STATUE.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGIER READYMONEY, C.S.I., is justly celebrated over the whole of India—and his name is to no small extent familiar in England and on the Continent of Europe—for his princely benefactions. The munificent sums bestowed in the cause of charity by this benevolent and public-spirited gentleman have always been characterized by an enlightened purpose and an anxious desire to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men. For nearly a quarter of a century the stream of his charity has been constantly flowing, and during that period (leaving out of consideration his large private benefactions) Mr. Cowasje Jehangier has given to objects of public charity nearly 15 lacs of rupees. The catholic character of his donations and his benevolent sympathy for the poor in all needy classes and creeds are abundantly evident from the nature of a few of his most prominent benefactions, which are briefly mentioned here.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier has built an Hospital at Surat at a cost of Rs. 72, 0 0, and an Eye Hospital in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 1,15,000. He contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the construction and establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad, Sind, and has given largely to Dispensaries in several towns in the Presidency, some of which have been established and maintained at his own expense.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier has ever done his utmost to promote the spread of education amongst his countrymen, and his efforts in this respect must always be remembered with gratitude, and will form an imperishable monument to his name. For a building for Elphinstone College (now known as Cowasjee Jehangier's Buildings) he has given two lakhs of rupees; for erecting the University Hall, one lakh; for the Byculla English School, Rs. 50,000; while he has besides established and maintains schools in various mofussil towns and villages. His generous donations towards educational institutions, and the scholarships he has founded in connection with them, are well known.

The different charitable institutions in this Presidency have often benefited by his unstinted liberality. Not long ago he contributed Rs. 50,000 for a Home for European strangers; and to every establishment for the maintenance of the poor, the aged, the infirm, and the friendless orphan, which required money, he has invariably extended a helping hand. Neither has the thirsty wayfarer been forgotten, for through his benevolence many drinking fountains have been erected throughout the city.

Nor have Mr. Cowasjee's charities been confined to his own country: they have extended to Europe. His munificent donations to charitable institutions in England, and his handsome subscriptions for the relief of the sick and wounded of both nations during the recent Continental War, will long remain fresh in the recollection of every one.

There is, of course, no attempt made here to recount every instance of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier's generous philanthropy; to do so is needless, and would be a laborious task.

It has long been felt that something should be done by the people of Bombay to express their high sense of his character as a great public benefactor; and it is thought by many influential citizens, both European and native, that this can be most appropriately effected by placing a statue of Mr. Cowasjee in the Elphinstone College Buildings, or in some other public institution in this city, founded or endowed by him.

In the event of the funds raised being more than are required for the Statue, the balance will be disposed of by the committee in some further object to perpetuate the name of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier.

To give effect to this desire the following gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee for raising subscriptions:—

The Hon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C S I, Chairman
The Hon J. Rogers
The Hon James Gibbs
The Hon Mungaldas Nathoobhoy
The Hon Byramjee Jejeebhoy
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq
Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, Esq
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq
F P Llidderdale, Esq
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq
Venaekrao Jagonathjee Sunkersett, Esq
Arthur Crawford, Esq
J. A. Forbes, Esq
Kesowjee Naik, Esq
Tahilram Ramchunder, Esq
Dr. W G Hunter
F Soutter, Esq, C S I
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq
Khursedjee Nusservanjee Cama, Esq
Dr. Bhau Dajee
K M Chatfield, Esq
Bahdoor Rustomjee, Esq
Dr. John Mackenzie
Captain H F Hancock, R E
Narayen Wassoodewjee, Esq
M Mouli, Esq
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq
Narjeevandas Madhowdas, Esq
James Taylor, Esq
Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq
Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq
Muncekjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq
Shantaram Narayen, Esq
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq
Nicholas Fernandes, Esq
Lukhmidas Khimjee, Esq
Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Esq
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq
Arteshеer Framjee Moss, Esq
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq
Morarjee Goculdass, Esq
Khutao Mucunjee, Esq
Dr. S A de Carvalho
Nahhoda Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Hossein Rogay, Esq
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq
Hajee Ismail Hajee Habbib, Esq
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq
Khursedjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq
Dhunumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq
Tapidas Varjid-s, Esq
Merwanjee Maneckjee Setna, Esq
Shivlal Motilal, Esq
Rogonath Narayen Khote, Esq
Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Esq
Bale Mungesh Waglé, Esq
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq
Dr Shantaram Wittul
Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq, Hon Secretary.

Subscriptions may be paid into the New Bank of Bombay to the credit of the "Cowasjee Jehangier Statue Fund."

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Bombay, 11th Oct. 1871. Hon. Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COWIE—October 7th, at Oomra, Outh, the wife of S. R. Cowie, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

DAVIS—September 29th, at Ranegungee, the wife of W. L. Davis, Esq, East India Railway, of daughter.

LAMBERT—October 7th, at Landour, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Lambert, L.M.S, of a daughter.

WATSON—October 3rd, at Loudon's Buildings, Calcutta, the wife of John J. Watson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NEWTON—October 9th, of cholera, William Newton, Member of the firm of Messrs. Payne & Co, aged 51 years.

WILSON—October 9th, at Calcutta, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. Jam s Melville Wilson, aged 66.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. .. Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. .. Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

THE Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the present condition of the finances of the Bombay Municipality was published yesterday, and reveals a state of affairs confirming the worst anticipations of the public. The Committee has come to the conclusion that in 1868, when Mr. Crawford had a loan of 15 lacs given him to cover all outstanding liabilities, this sum was less than the actual requirements by Rs. 5,40,039, "of which Rs. 2,30,557 are attributable to the "Commissioner's own too sanguine anticipation "of recoveries, and Rs. 3,09,482 to the Select Com- "mittee's under-estimate of debts, caused by "imperfect information." The Commissioner contended in his report that he received 7¾ lacs less than he required, but he excluded 2 1/3 lacs of arrears of rates and taxes since recovered. Having started, then, afresh in 1868, with this deficit of Rs. 5,40,039, the Municipality will, by the 31st December next, have increased it to Rs. 21,92,860, which will be the sum required at that date "to "meet immediate cash demands and also replace "amounts unauthorisedly taken from deposit "accounts." The following are the most important charges to which the deficit is attributable—

1.	Insufficiency of the loan of 15 lakhs to meet obligations, as shown above in para. 12	Rs. 5,40,039
2.	Excess expenditure on Markets, &c ...	9,11,678
3.	Excess on the grants for Improvement of Streets	94,815
4.	Ditto Road Repairs ...	2,20,887
5.	Ditto Lighting ...	1,45,275
6.	Interest on bills unprovided for in the Budgets	1,18,540
7.	Increased Stock ...	2,54,116
8.	Vehar Extension Survey excess ...	92,708
9.	Vehar Dam Repairs (emergent) ...	35,902
10.	Police grant withdrawn by Government ...	98,030

With regard to the conduct of the Controller in never checking the irregular action of the Commissioner with regard to money matters, the Committee considers that "the plea that "control was impracticable, owing to continuous "indebtedness and the urgency of claims, is "practically beside the question, since it was "no part of the Controller's duty to provide "ways and means, and, had he refused counter- "signature to unwarrantable cheques, a crisis "would have been precipitated which would "have had good effects. Still less can he "be admitted to have been justified in such "countersignature by mere promises of the "Commissioner that he would inform the "Bench at some future time, since it was "the special duty of the Controller to inform "the Bench and Government of such irregula- "rities after refusing to become a party to "them. At the same time we think it only "just to Mr. Maidment to record that a very "great improvement in the financial discipline "of all the Municipal Departments has gra- "dually been effected by his administration, "that the book-keeping is usually all that could "be desired, and that very great allowance "ought, in justice, to be made for the peculiar "difficulties of his position and the improper "pressure put upon him, which even one who "was backed by all the force of character, po- "sition, and support from without, which the "Commissioner possessed, would have found it "no easy matter to overcome."

WE are very glad that Sir George Wingate has complied with the wish of one of his friends, who asked him to offer some explanation of the passage in favour of a permanent settlement of the land revenue which we quoted some months ago from his despatch of 15th June 1839 on the assessment of the Madeh talooka. The name of Sir G. Wingate has for so many years been a tower of strength to the enemy on the land question, that we naturally felt much delight in unearthing evidence which proved that in the best years of his life he was the earnest and eloquent advocate of a faith which he has since abjured. Of course, we do not pretend to contest the right of Sir G. Wingate to change his opinions, but the fact that he was at one time "convinced of the superiority "of a permanent over every other description of "settlement" for India is of great importance in the history of the Bombay Revenue Survey. The despatch in which the passage occurs is in many respects a remarkable one, for in it Wingate discusses at considerable length the theoretical principles on which an assessment of land revenue should be based; yet, strange to say, it remained quite forgotten and unknown till the Government of Bombay dug it up out of the records at the time of the recent re-assessment of Madeh. Before calling attention to it, we had the curiosity to ask several men of great experience in revenue matters in this Presidency if they had ever heard that Wingate once wrote in favour of a permanent settlement, but we could find no one who did not laugh at such a suggestion. Mr. Knight, of course, as he has since told us, was all along perfectly familiar with the despatch in question; and, this being so, it is easy for any one to form an estimate of Mr. Knight's habitual ingenuousness in controversy by reflecting that for years he must have concealed a fact of extreme interest to all politicians who desire to form an unbiassed judgment on the most important problem of Indian administration.

Sir George Wingate himself now gives us his reasons for the change of opinion which we brought to public notice. In the first place, he says, he was young at the work of land assessment in 1839, and his convictions gradually altered with enlarged experience. Sir George does himself injustice in thus disparaging the work of those early years when he was as zealous for the interests of the people as for those of the Government of India, and when both his heart and his intellect were engaged in the noble work of trying to improve to the utmost possible degree the condition of the long-oppressed agricultural population of Western India. In common with the generality of Indian officials, Sir G. Wingate, as he gained more experience, became infected with that tax-collecting spirit which, hateful as it is, finds almost comical expression in the holy wrath of some public servants (whose minutes have lately appeared in the *Gazette of India*) at the possibility of a farm which might pay £50 a year to Government paying only £35. The saying is not without truth, that in the last generation India was ruled by statesmen, while now it is ruled only by tax-gatherers. It is melancholy to see that Sir G. Wingate's youthful enthusiasm for a broad and generous policy in dealing with the cultivators of the soil has completely burnt itself out; but his letter also makes it clear that his powers of argument too have not grown stronger with the lapse of years. He says, for instance, that one of the principal causes of his change of faith was the conviction he acquired that, in other districts than those of the Deccan, "the works required for the de- "velopment of the land are of a magnitude far "too great for private enterprize to cope with "in the present condition of Indian society. "*Such are extensive works of irrigation, roads, "and railroads, which must be undertaken by Go- "vernment in order to be executed at all.*" Now, this is no answer whatever to what Sir G. Wingate now speaks of lightly as a casual "remark," though in reality it is a careful and well sustained argument in favour of the creation of the right of private property in the land for the cultivator. That our readers may judge for themselves, we quote the full text of those two paragraphs of the despatch of 1839 on which our article of the 16th of June last was based:—

But, independent of these considerations, there are others connected with the peculiar position of Government, as proprietor of the soil, noticed in my 11th and 12th paras. which appear to me to require the grant of it to the cultivators of this country an act of bare justice, and hardly to be withheld, unless by some pressing necessity. In the countries of Europe, where the land is possessed by a body of proprietors, it is found, I believe, invariably, that where the tenant is not protected by a long lease, all permanent improvements are effected by the landlord. In England, when farms are let to tenants-at-will, or on short leases, every outlay of capital of which the return is not immediate is made by the owner of the estate. *He erects the farm buildings, makes all the permanent drains, fences, roads, plantations and in most cases bears the cost of improving the quality of the soil, by the application of lime and other permanent and expensive manures*; all these, and similar improvements where long leases do not obtain, to be made at all, must be made by the landlord. In the Government of this country then, which occupies the position of the landlord in Europe, prepared to enter upon the extensive sphere of his duties, and, if willing, is there the remotest possibility of its being capable to execute them? It will be admitted that there is not, and it seems clear then that this impossibility of Government undertaking the duties of the landlord makes it incumbent to provide for their execution by the tenant, which can only be effected by means of a long lease, or by creating him a proprietor by a permanent settlement of the land tax.

Although convinced of the superiority of a permanent over every other description of settlement, for this country, yet, as there is great difference of opinion on the subject, I do not press its adoption in the case of these districts; but beg earnestly to recommend that the settlement now proposed be protected by a lease of 21 years, terminating in A.D. 1860-61, during the whole of which time the cultivator should be allowed to reap, undisturbed, the full advantages of all improvements effected in his holding; and no reduction in the amount of the rates now fixed or interference with their unassisted operation, whether by means of cowles or other expedients for forcing cultivation, should be permitted without the express sanction of Government. The effect of the announcement of this lease being granted would, I am persuaded, be quite electric, and at once import that feeling of security in being permitted to reap the fruits of industry, which is essential to the very existence of industry, and under the absence of which this country has long languished in poverty and mental degradation. The length of lease recommended in the case of Indapoor was 30 years; but I have limited the present application to 21 years, or the shortest period, I deem at all compatible with the attainment of the important objects in view, and under these circumstances I feel sanguine of Government acceding to my request.

It will be observed that the works herein referred to as necessary to be accomplished by private enterprise are quite distinct from the roads, railways, and extensive works of irrigation of which Sir G. Wingate now speaks, and that the objection urged against any attempt on the part of Government to claim the privileges, when it could not possibly perform the duties, of a landlord, applies with as much force now as in 1839. Besides, does Sir G. Wingate really mean to assert that great public roads and railways are constructed for the exclusive benefit of the growers of produce, and ought therefore to be paid for by that class alone? Works of irrigation, no doubt, are for the special advantage of the cultivators, and it is often desirable that they should be undertaken on a larger scale than could be compassed by private enterprize in India. But ought the Government for that reason to become the landlord of the soil instead of adopting the judicious plan of the bill now before the Legislative Council of India, and lending money for agricultural improvements in this country, as the English Government has been so long in the habit of doing in England and Ireland?

Finally, Sir George Wingate declares that he became convinced of the necessity for the State to keep a firm hold on the land in India, by considering that "the Indian financier is com- "pelled to accommodate his financial measures "to the requirements of the English public, "through which the customs, as a source of "revenue to India, become of little account." Surely, this is one of those sentences which are written in haste, and repented of at leisure. So grave and completely confounded a charge as Sir G. Wingate here brings against the English people can only be met by an absolute denial of its accuracy. But the fact that it has been made gives us a fair measure of Sir G. Wingate's present financial policy. He would prefer to raise a large revenue by protective duties on Manchester piece-goods, the burden of which would fall on the people of India; but, as he is denied this gratification, he thinks that the next best thing will be for the Indian Government never to permit the cultivators of the soil to feel assured that the demands of the State upon them have reached a limit. We regret that we cannot congratulate Sir George Wingate on the change that has occurred in his opinions since the days of his youth.

WE see it stated, in the *Times'* Calcutta telegram of the 22nd ultimo, giving further particulars of Justice Norman's assassination, that "Facts have transpired leading to a belief in the best informed quarters that the murderer of Mr. Justice Norman is a Wahabee. A large number of his class left Calcutta for up-country on the night of the murder. Several arrests have been made." No information to this effect has yet been published in any of the Calcutta papers; but possibly it may have been purposely withheld by Government.

THE aggregate imports of bullion and specie into the United Kingdom in the week ending 20th September amounted in value to £117,947, and the aggregate exports to £1,007,315.

IT is now said to be quite true that the execution of the assassin Abdoolah is not to take place on the 12th or 14th, and that no date has as yet been fixed.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on the morning of 1st November 1871. His Excellency will visit Kangra, Dhurmsala, Dalhousie, and will reach Calcutta about the end of November 1871.

THE *Indian Mirror* is informed that a general meeting of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Calcutta and the suburbs was to be held at the residence of Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor, Calcutta, on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking practical steps to perpetuate the memory of the late officiating Chief Justice Norman.

THIS is a very curious question that is propounded by a correspondent in Lucknow of the *Delhi Gazette*:—"The other day there was an order issued among the troops at this station that duck eggs were not to be eaten, and any one found indulging in them would be punished. Now, will any one of the numerous military readers of the *Delhi* be good enough to make known the object of (in my opinion) so ridiculous an order? To some worthy mess, who knows, may take general information the effect, if any, that a duck's egg has from that of a hen's on one's system? In consequence of this order, the price of hens' eggs has risen from three to four-and-a half annas per dozen." Such an order could not have been given without some profound reason, and perhaps Government intends to issue a supplement to the *Gazette*, giving an elaborate report on the question of the efficacy of hen *versus* duck eggs. It may be that those in authority look upon the consumption of duck ova as in some remote and mysterious way connected with quackery which it would be desirable to exterminate in the army.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Mussoorie on the 8th instant, says—"You have heard of the unexpected orders received regarding the breaking up of the convalescent depôt at Landour. The men will take their departure from this on the morning of the 16th, fully one month earlier than they generally do. The Landour depôt is no exception to the above order; the early break-up is applicable to *all* convalescent depôts. In these days of economy Government are ready to apply the scissors to any indiscriminately, will stand clipping. Last imagine, in future all commandants and mission stalls of convalescent depôts will receive their staff pay merely *during the season*, that is from 1st April until 1st November! and during which periods only they will vegetate in the hills!! This order I fear will not be a popular one by any means, and may result in such appointments not being so much coveted in future."

IT is said that the International Working Men's Association, which has been so busy of late at head quarters, has appointed a Secretary for India. The International must in truth, have already become a formidable power, since its organization extends to almost every state on the continent as well as to America. A *locus standi* in the East is quite a new idea. An article of creed of the Association is to "embrace the Hindoos as brothers, irrespective of all differences of class, creed, or *caste*." Probably, in claiming brotherhood with the Hindoo, "irrespective" of all differences of class, creed, or *caste*," the members of the Association are modestly determined not to assume a level higher than nature has fitted them with. At the same time, it might suggest a quicker and more effectual estimation of the standard of our Odgerses, our Bealeses, and so forth, if they were denominated as, say, "Odger, Esq., brother to buggywallah So-and-so," or "Mr. Beales, brother to bheestie Bunkum."

THE recall of Captain Burton from the Damascus Consulate is, says the *Levant Herald*, worse than an act of weakness on the part of the Foreign Office; it is a blunder. The excuse made for this step is, the *Herald* is informed, that Captain Burton has become so unpopular with the Mussulman inhabitants of Damascus that Rechid Pasha can no longer guarantee his personal safety, and so out of pure regard for the Consul he has successfully intrigued for his removal. This precisely, the *Herald* says, will deceive no one in the Levant. The fanaticism of the Mahomedan Damascenes is indeed proverbial, and Rechid Pasha may on occasion know how to utilize it; but of all foreigners in the country, the Hadji to Mecca and Medina, the traveller who perhaps more than any other living European knows best how to manage Asiatics might be safely trusted to hold his own in Syria. It has simply been a trial of strength between Vali and Consul, and the latter, receiving less support than he would in former years have received from the authorities, has gone to the wall. The *Herald* cannot but regard the recall of Captain Burton as a blunder which will have the worst effect, not alone on English interests, but on those of foreigners generally, and for that part of the native population in Syria and the neighbouring provinces.

SIR G. WINGATE ON THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leading article in your paper of the 16th June last, you claimed Sir George Wingate as an advocate, at one time at any rate, of the Permanent Settlement. Being well aware that for the last 25 years or more he had been a most decided opponent of that measure, I forwarded the article in question to him, and now, with his permission, I send you his reply, which you are at liberty to publish.—Yours, &c.

Poona, Oct. 11th. W. C. ANDERSON.

ABERDEEN, 10TH AUGUST.

MY DEAR ANDERSON,—I am glad that you have sent me the article in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th of June last, which brings prominently before the public a remark made in my report on the re-assessment of Madeh, written upwards of 30 years ago, to the effect that *I was convinced of the superiority of a permanent over every other description of settlement for India*; for I had forgotten that I had ever expressed this opinion in such decided terms.

I was then young at the work of Land Assessment, and though a permanent settlement of the land revenue, in favour of the actual occupants of the soil, is very different from the permanent settlement of Bengal, my convictions gradually changed with enlarged experience, and finally resulted in a decided preference for the Bombay system of long leases, which was that actually adopted in all our revenue settlements.

When my opinion of the superiority of a permanent settlement was formed, my experience was limited to districts of the Deccan, where the ordinary application of capital to the improvement of the soil was limited to the construction of wells and other minor works easily capable of being undertaken by individual effort, but I had not sufficiently considered the circumstances of other districts in which the works required for the development of the capabilities of the land are of a magnitude far too great for private enterprise to cope with in the present condition of Indian society. Such are extensive works of irrigation, roads, and railroads, which must be undertaken by Government in order to be executed at all. And I had also not sufficiently considered the peculiarity of the relations between the Home and Indian Governments, which compels the latter to accommodate its financial measures to the requirements of the English public, through which the customs, as a source of revenue to India, become of little account, and, in order to find sufficient sources of revenue to provide for the progressive improvement of the country, the Indian financier is unavoidably thrown back upon the land.

For these and other reasons I became convinced that the Bombay system of settlement, which fixes the land assessment on liberal terms for 30 years, and consequently divides proprietary rights in the soil between the occupant and the Government, is that best adapted to meet all the exigencies of the case, and therefore most suitable to the present condition of India.

This became my more matured opinion, and still continues to be so.—Yours very truly, G. WINGATE.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN ALGERIA

THE CONFLAGRATION IN CHICAGO—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

PARIS, 12TH OCTOBER.

M. Casimir Perier has been appointed to succeed M. Lambracht as Minister of the Interior.

Serious disturbances are reported from Algeria. Two chiefs having allied their forces are marching against the French.

NEW YORK, 11TH OCTOBER.

Advices from Chicago state that the fire has been completely extinguished.

NEW YORK, 12TH OCTOBER.

Later advices from Chicago state that five hundred lives have been lost in the great fire, and that one hundred thousand people

a dealer in cloth, who was accidentally drowned in the Boleshwer tank while bathing. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

OBSTRUCTION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Dadabhoy Eduljee and another were charged with causing obstruction on a public thoroughfare by allowing their shigrams to stand longer than necessary in Church Gate Street. They were each fined by Mr. Connon five rupees.

PICK-POCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, a Mussulman named Abdoola Tyeb was charged with stealing from the pocket of one Fallonjee Shapoorjee a purse containing Rs. 27. He was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at Coombarwadda on the body of a girl, aged about four years, named Rajoo. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the girl's death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, the result of a bullock cart having accidentally fallen upon her.

THE NEW CLOTH MARKET.—At a meeting of the piece goods merchants held last week at the new cloth market, it was resolved, notwithstanding the reductions in rent made by the Hon. Munguldas Noothoobhoy for his own shops, situated near the Juma Musjid, not to vacate the places at present occupied by them in the bazaar.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment, at the Esplanade, this evening :—

March	La Voux Soldat	Bonnisseau.
Overture	Nabuchadonosor	Verdi.
Gavotte	The Young Aristocrat	Marriott.
Selection	Rigoletta	Verdi.
Valse	La Ritere	Riviere.
Galop	Express Train	Kalkbrenner.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that the Victoria Theatrical Company perform again this evening, at their own theatre, the new play of "Khoorsheed," which they successfully introduced for the first time on Saturday last. Many who were obliged to go away for want of accommodation that night will be glad to avail themselves of this evening's performance.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—Yesterday, in the Small Causes Court, before Judge O'Leary, Dholla Surrychund and two other Marwarees sued a Mr. E. A. Bayley to recover Rs. 567, being the balance due on an English promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiffs on the 1st October 1868. His Honor on the evidence gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs. Mr. Cleary, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

THERE will be a Pigeon Shooting Match on the 28th instant between the Bombay Gun Club and Poona.

The match will be on the following conditions :—

There shall be not less than six, and not more than eight, men on each side.

Each man to shoot at fifteen birds, if procurable, and, if less, the number to be settled on the ground immediately before shooting commences.

Twenty-six yards rise.

Five Traps.

Poona Gymkhana Rules to prevail.

The match to come off on the 28th instant on the Bombay Gun Club ground, on the Byculla Flats.

THE LATE MR. BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—With reference to a local paragraph in yesterday's *Gazette*, under the above heading, a well-informed correspondent writes as follows :—"I am sensible of the moral force of the old precept,—'Say nothing but good of the dead,'—so I have nothing to say against the late Mr. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy. But, at the same time, I must confess that the mania for statues, memorials, and addresses, is becoming quite fashionable now-a-days, and is telling pretty heavily on the purse of the public. As far as my knowledge goes, the deceased gentleman, with all his boasted wealth, never subscribed in one sum two thousand rupees for any charitable or public purpose. If a memorial is to be got up to commemorate his name, let the list be confined amongst his relatives and friends." We do not think any citizen of Bombay ought to have a statue until he has given away at least the average value of one—say Rs. 12,000.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 15TH OCT. 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 198, 345 (part 2), and 203 (vs. 5 & 8.)
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 164, 317, and 145.
The offertories will be devoted to the expenses of repairing the organ.

HOLY-DAYS.

Wednesday, the 18th, being the Feast of Saint Luke, Evang. Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 AM—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 310 and 307.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 302, 200, and 83.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

AM—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
1 AM—Litany, Holy Communion (2nd celebration), and Sermon. Hymn 348.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 175, 326, and 324.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 AM—Matins and Sermo . Hymns 281 (This is the day of Light), and 144 (O what, if we are Christ's.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 195 (To Christ, the Prince of Peace), 12 (As now the Sun's declining Rays), and 329 (Lord of our Life, and God of our Salvation.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, and celebration of the Holy Communion.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Offertories at both services to be devoted to church expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Psalm 102 (2nd verse) 16, (Tune, Kent—107.)
Psalm 119, (Tune, Wantstock—291.)
Paraphrase 60, (Tune, Martyrdom—20.)
Anthem—"Glory to God."
6 PM—Evening Service—
Psalm 145, (Tune, Colchester—72.)
Hymn 30, (Tune, Gethsemane—326.)
Hymn 24, (Tune, Sheffield—33.)
Anthem—"Holiest, breathe an Evening Blessing."
Collections for the purchase of new Hymn Books.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

SOCIETY OF N. S. DE PIEDADE.

To-morrow, the 15th instant (3rd Sunday in October), being the day of annual Feast of Our Lady of Piety, Patroness of the above Society, there will be a solemn Mass in the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel. The Mass will commence at 7½ A.M., the celebrant being the Very Rev. J. A. Willy, S. J., D.D. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. Pereira, S. J. There will also be exposition of the Most Blessed Sacraments and General Communion.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE following Canal steamers have left Suez for Bombay :—Yeddo 3rd, Bivouac 4th, India 5th, European 6th, Sphinx 11th, and Orlando 13th October.

THE SHIP CANUTE, 1,391 tons, Captain J. Quinn, will mail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,251 bales of cotton, 1,800 cwts. of linseed, 189 cwts. of horns, 849 cwts. of galls, 309 cwts. of hemp, and 235 bales of rags.

THE S.S. SATTARA, Captain J. J. Ballantine, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Ballantine, Mr. W. P. McFarlane, Mr. Trott, Captain Freebody, eighteen Government passengers, and forty-one deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Time.	Height.	OCTOBER.	Time.	Height.	
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.	
11 10 m	6 6		5 8 m	5 6	
11 44 a	6 10		5 26 a	7 4	
12 19 a	7 2	Saturday.. 14	5 45 m	5 9	
12 22 a	7 5	Sunday .. 15	5 58 a	8 2	
0 18 a	6 6	Monday .. 16	6 22 m	5 7	
			6 36 a	8 8	
1 5 m	7 7	Tuesday .. 17	7 5 m	4 11	
0 54 a	6 0		7 14 a	8 7	
1 49 m	6 9	Wed'sday. 18	7 47 m	3 11	
1 32 a	5 4		7 57 a	8 0	
2 38 m	6 2		8 38 m	3 6	
2 16 a	4 9	Thursday. 19	8 47 a	8 0	
3 36 m	5 1	Friday .. 20	9 32 m	2 0	
3 10 a	3 11		9 45 a	5 6	

New, 14th, 11h. 9m. a.m.

THE CHARGE OF MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

MOHUNLAL PEMCHUND was again placed before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, on a charge of knowingly making a false declaration in the transaction of business relating to the Customs. Mr. Hearn conducted the case for the prosecution.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the falsehood in a case like this suggested depravity in business of the worst kind. Under section 216 of the Customs Act (No. 6 of 1863) he inflicted a fine of Rs. 500, in default, four months' imprisonment, in the House of Correction with hard labour. The magistrate said that he was not sure if the punishment was equal to the offence, but added that he trusted it might serve as an illustration to persons in trade that honesty was really after all the best policy. [We understand that up to the time of the Police Court business closing yesterday the fine had not been paid.]

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

WE have been favoured with the following information :—

A detachment of the 19th Regiment N. I., consisting of 16 non-commissioned rank and file, will embark on board a harbour tug on the morning of the 16th instant for Junjeera, to relieve the detachment Marine Battalion which is now stationed there.

A detachment of 11th Regiment N. I., consisting of 2 native officers, 90 rank and file, 40 women, and 35 children, will arrive here by rail from Poona on the 23rd instant, to relieve a similar detachment at present stationed at Bombay. The relieved detachment will leave this for Poona by train on the 24th idem.

MEMORANDUM.

The troops expected to arrive by H. M.'s troop-ship Malabar on the 1st November 1871, via the Suez Canal, are as under, and will, on arrival, be distributed as follows :—

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—H. M.'s 44th Regiment, 29 officers, 7 ladies, 6 children, 926 men, 125 women, and 137 children, for Kamptee via Deolalee.

A few officers of various corps are also expected to arrive. They will receive their orders from the Brigade Major, Bombay district.

The 44th Regiment will be landed at the Carnac Bunder on the morning of the day after arrival. From Deolalee the regiment will proceed in three detachments, not exceeding 400 men each, to Nagpore, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th November, by special trains leaving at 5 P.M. each day ; and, resting at Akola *en route*, they will arrive at Nagpore at 5-10 A.M. on the 6th, 7th, and 8th November, respectively.

The troops expected to arrive by H. M.'s troop ship Crocodile, on the 10th November 1871, via the Suez Canal, are as under, and will, on arrival, be distributed as follows :—

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—H. M.'s 70th Regiment, 34 officers, 9 ladies, 12 children, 927 men, 71 women, 84 children, for Raoul Pindee via Deolalee. H. M.'s 85th Regiment, 1 officer, 35 men, for Dugshai, via Deolalee.

A few officers of various corps are also expected to arrive. They will receive their orders from the Brigade Major, Bombay district.

The 70th Regiment and draft 85th Foot will be landed at the Carnac Bunder on the morning of the day after arrival, leaving the ship's side in three divisions. From Deolalee the troops will proceed by rail to Jubbulpore *en route* to their destinations.

The troops to leave for England in H. M.'s troop-ship Malabar, on the 15th November 1871, via the Suez Canal, are as under, and will be brought to Bombay and embarked under the following arrangements :—

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—H. M.'s 104th Fusiliers, 33 officers, 2 ladies, 487 men, 27 women, 49 children ; No. 3 Battery 22nd Brigade R. A., 2 officers, 52 men, 3 women, 5 children ; No. 4th Battery 22nd Brigade R. A., 3 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 63 men, 6 women, 15 children ; No. 6th Battery 22nd Brigade R. A., 4 officers, 3 ladies, 1 child, 64 men, 11 women, 21 children ; No 7th Battery 22nd Brigade R. A., 4 officers, 2 ladies, 1 child, 50 men, 2 women, 2 children ; time-expired men, 46 men (includes 5 military convicts), 4 women, 2 children, from Deolalee Depot.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—Time-expired men, 30 men, 5 women, 8 children, from Poona Depot ; to embark at Bombay, 35 officers,* 4 ladies,* 15 children,* 11 men (includes 5 insanes, and 5 men for discharge with ignominy) 1 woman, 4 children.*

The troops from Deolalee, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in three detachments, by three special trains, on the 13th and 14th November. The details from Poona, with their baggage, will be brought to Deolalee by the mail train leaving at 4-50 A.M. on the 14th November, and arriving at Carnac Bunder, troop siding, at noon the same day.

* These numbers are approximate only.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE *Mofussilite* is given to understand that it is in contemplation to organize a Volunteer Corps at Umballa.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS AT SIMLA.—The Civil Engineers in the P. W. Department on leave or on duty at Simla dined together at the Club on Saturday last. There were 26 present.

WE (*Englishman*) regret to learn that Mr. William Newton, an old and much-respected partner of Messrs. Payne and Co., Calcutta, expired on Tuesday evening after a very short illness.

ON Thursday, the 28th September, the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree commemorated its founder's day. On the 4th October the founder's day was also commemorated at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sunawar.

WE (*Englishman*) regret to learn that the Húgli College is not the only case of grave misappropriation of Mussulman educational bequests by the Government. In the Punjáb there is a great fund of Rs. 17,000, known as the Itimad-ud-Dowlah's foundation, given by a Shiah Chief for a Shiah school, and for the encouragement of Arabic and Persian. We are informed that this fund has been misappropriated to a Hindú school for the teaching of Sanskrit, and to paying an extra English master at the Delhi Government College. We observe that among the candidates for the present entrance examination there were no fewer than fifty-two Maulavis, Pandits, and Munshis.

FAILURE OF THE ALLAHABAD BARRACKS.

OUR "palatial barracks" here have been definitively pronounced unsafe—so imminently unsafe, that the 104th Regiment was ordered to vacate them at once, and that the men are now actually under canvas. These barracks have cost more than £200,000. Verily Miss Nightingale has proved a deadly enemy to the finances of India, and, we fear, only a mediocre friend to the troops. We believe that the immediate cause of the sudden evacuation of the new barracks is that the trusses were found to be too short to support the heavy weight of the flags used in the flooring of the upper stories, so that the whole of the verandahs might at any time collapse if any unusual weight were suddenly thrown on them. The heat during the day is still very great here, and we sympathize with the unfortunate men who are now to live under the shelter of tents on a bare plain. Would it not have been wiser to have moved the 104th into the Chatham Lines, which were repaired at a cost of some Rs. 10,000 this very year, instead of allowing them to gasp and melt in tents, with the thermometer at a range of nearly 100° ?

ANOTHER PHASE OF NATIVE EXISTENCE.

SOME six or eight months ago a robbery of the mail-bag was reported near Nujeebabad. The dák-runner was assaulted and knocked down by a party of men, and the mail-bag taken from him. This robbery took place close to a village inhabited by Játs, but owned by Umrao Sing, a youth of wealth and station, and a member of the Municipal Committee of Nujeebabad. For a long time the police professed themselves unable to obtain any clue to the perpetrators of the offence. But it was remarked as curious that there had been nothing of value in the mail-bag—the registered letters and no official documents of importance. In fact the mail-bag itself was shortly afterwards discovered intact and with the seals unbroken. Acting on this hint, that the object of the crime, whatever it might be, was not robbery, the District Superintendent of Police at last hit on the right scent. He began by removing the police inspector, a young man who had been for some time hand in glove with Umrao Singh, and then it shortly came out that the dacoity had been instigated by Umrao Singh and the police inspector, arranged through the agency of the subordinate police, and that some, at any rate, of the actual robbers were Government chowkedars. It appeared further that Umrao Singh was at bitter enmity with the Játs of the village in question, and everything suggested that the object of the robbery was by means of a glaring dacoity committed in their immediate neighbourhood, of which they must necessarily be suspected, and possibly by judicious manage ment might be convicted. As to the Mussulman inspector of police, the bribe held out to him seems to have been the access to a Hindu damsel, for whom he had conceived a fierce passion and whom he could not otherwise approach. The appeal of Umrao Singh and the other criminals to the High Court, N. W. P., against the sentence of the Sessions Judge, was decided in their favour by the Hon. F. B. Pearson towards the end of last month, on the grounds we have noticed elsewhere.

IPECACUANHA AND DYSENTERY.

An important step has been gained in this direction we see by the last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*. A Wardian case was received on the 21st July at the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, containing twelve plants. The King reports that they have borne the journey from Edinburgh well, and present a healthy appearance. They are to be sent to Sikkim after a short residence in the gardens—to allow them to recruit, we suppose, after their long main voyage. The cultivation of this important plant is to be conducted on a large scale in the Sikkim terai, on the lower slopes of the Neilgherries, and at Mahableshwur. In Edinburgh 600 plants are under cultivation, and if the experiment succeeds of acclimatizing the ipecacuanha plant in Hindustan, it will be, next to that of the accomplished fact of the acclimatization of cinchona, the most important botanical experiment made for many years. In dysentery, one of the most serious ills to which flesh is heir, in this country especially, ipecacuanha stands unrivalled as a remedy, and as a natural consequence the cheaper and fresher it can be supplied, the more will its valuable properties be available in the treatment of the disease.—*Pioneer.*

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.

ABOUT a month and a half ago, some of the villagers of Soneput, while digging out a ruin in the vicinity of an old tank, discovered an earthen pot (not unlike a common sorai) containing three seers and a half of silver-coin. The earthen pot was buried about seven feet under-ground ; the coins at the bottom of the pot were completely defaced by corrosion, although nearly three-fourths of its contents were in a very good state of preservation. On examination the coins were found to belong to Greco-Bactrian kings. The coins of Menander are certainly more numerous than those of any other king, though by far the best impressions are the coins of King Philoxenus. The following are the names of the kings whose coins have been deciphered :—Menander, Philoxenus, Diomedes, Antialkider, Apollodotus, Hermæus, Heliakles, Huston, Antemachus, Hermeus, and Kaikalliope. A description of the coins, and the circumstances of their discovery, is being prepared for the London Academy.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ASSASSIN ABDOOLLAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Whilst passing the other day by the Colootallah police section, I saw a great crowd of natives assembled there ; and, on stopping to see what the matter was, I was struck with surprise at the photograph of the assassin of the late lamented Chief Justice set in a splendid gilt frame. I would rather suggest the photo. of the villain to be simply nailed to the wall than made so much fuss of. This in one way encourages assassination rather than sets a fear among the spectators. If exposure were deemed necessary, his photo. should have been taken in some humiliating posture with the guardians of the peace around him, to have some outward sign at least of his being a culprit. But now I perceive that he has received more than one seat, and those by no means becoming his diabolical act. The very Government bangles on his hands were faint and imperceptible, and there he was arrayed on a splendid chair like the Lord of the Andaman Isles. I would much rather his photo. were taken while on the gallows with a string round his neck, and on the point of giving his life as a poor return for the one he has taken. This, if freely distributed, might indeed strike terror among the dastardly, and repress their evil propensities.—I am, Yours, &c., B.

Calcutta, 5th October, 1871.

OFFICIAL JOBBERS.

WE have much to say on this subject, but have not yet made up our minds to enter upon it. It appears to us of very little consequence whether private enterprize has to compete against the State, or it has to compete against the officers of the State formed into joint stock companies to carry on business of various kinds, in furtherance of which, official influence is brought to bear. It appears equal to us for a man to be opposed in his honest trade by a narrow-minded Government, or to be robbed of his just profits by a horde of rapacious officials.

We would recommend Government to establish a College in the Central Jail, that the long term prisoners at least may have a chance of competing for the Civil Service. Who can doubt that these educated budmashes would prove at least equal in administrative abilities to the sapient heads with whose nets of wisdom the Indian Press teems, and they certainly could not be more greedy and stealthy in appropriating what does not rightly belong to them.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

CIVIL SERVICE AND LITERATURE.

REGARDING a new translation of the "Iliad," which has been published by Mr. J. C. Cordery, late of Balliol College, Oxford, and now of H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, the *Pioneer* remarks :—A cynical Civilian once compared his fellow-officials, in their literary efforts, to cattle-fish, as "creatures who extrude an inky fluid for purposes of obscurity and concealment." It has been the bane of the Civilians as Mr. Aitchison, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Griffin, and certainly not least the author of the volumes now under review, to show that practical efficiency is by no means incompatible with the highest literary culture, and that the bounding exigencies of Indian life need not drive even the memory of a scholar the rich ease of the "learned leisure" of his youth, or untesach his hand the cunning acquired by a reverend study of the masterpieces of antiquity. . . . Let us congratulate Mr. Cordery on so agreeable an addition to the literature of his country, and express a hope that in whatever posts he may be called to serve the State, he will still find leisure enough for a further essay in the delightful art of which he has already shown himself so accomplished a master.

AGRAM OPEN STEEPLE CHASES.

ON Saturday came off the third day's Steeple Chasing of last week. The weather was fine, the evening a most enjoyable one, and last, not least, the sport was good, and the results of the several races showed the care taken in making the handicaps, as seldom have we seen such close finishes in Steeple Chasing, as it was our good fortune to witness last Saturday.

16TH LANCERS CONSOLATION HANDICAP. 2 Miles. Rs. 150 added. Entrance 1 G. M.

Captain Robinson's b. aus. g. Blackthora, 11st 7lb, Owner 1
Mr. Mannsell's c. aus. g. Will-o'-the-Wisp, 11st. 4lb., Owner 2
Mr. D. Grant's b. aus. m. Euphemia, 10st. 12lb., Owner. 3

THE CON HANDICAP. 2 Miles. Entrance Rs. 10 with Rs. 75 added.

Mr. Miller Gordon's b. p. h. Fusilier, 11st. 9lb. Owner.. 1
Capt. Robinson's b. aus. g. The Bishop, 12st. Owner .. 2
Mr. Symon's b. a. h. Screw Driver, 11st. 2lb. Owner.... 3

MATCH Rs. 200. 2 Miles.

Mr. Beaver's br. aust. g. The Dean, 13st 0lb, Owner..... 1
Mr. Drummond's g. aust g. Pickles 11st. 0lb, Owner..... 2

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—2½ miles. Entrance 10 Rs. with 75 added.

Capt. Robinson's bk. aust. g. Blackthorn, 11st. 12lb., Owner..... 1
Mr. Mannsell's br. aust h. Warwick 11st. 6lb. Owner... 2
Mr. Christian ns. b. c. g. Trout, 10st. 9lb., Mr. Christian, 3

Mr. Drummond's Last Chance—Owner.
Captain Agnew's Orangeman—Owner.
Captain Queen of Hearts—Mr. Symons.

Thus ended our week's Steeple Chasing, the last we fear we shall see during the stay of the 16th Lancers, whose departure for Secunderabad will be universally regretted. No regiment could support sport of all kinds better than they have done, and they and their hospitality will be long remembered in Bangalore.—*Bangalore Herald.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 22.)

THE French National Assembly has adjourned until December 4, after several long and animated debates upon the treaty with Germany. The final negotiations of the commercial convention will not be settled until the return of M. de Rémusat from Italy. The idea of free trade is not evidently yet naturalised in France.

M. Rochefort has been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life in a fortress.

The disarmament of the National Guards is proceeding satisfactorily.

The French forts in the northern and eastern districts of Paris were officially handed over by the Germans on the 20th September.

The Mont Cenis tunnel was formally opened with much ceremony on September 17. Its success is perfect.

The first anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome was celebrated on Sept. 20 with great enthusiasm. There was a review in the afternoon. Many foreign visitors arrived from Mont Cenis to witness the proceedings. Perfect tranquillity prevailed.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at Madrid on September 15, and left immediately for Carabanchel.

The King of Spain was entertained most enthusiastically at Barcelona.

The Austrian Government is about to issue a short circular to its representatives abroad communicating the result of the conferences at Gastein and Salzburg.

A large meeting has been held at New York to take steps to counteract the Fenian raids. Funds are said to involve 13½ millions of dollars. The mixed commission under the Treaty of Washington is to meet for the examination and determination of the Alabama and other claims of both countries on Sept. 27.

A proposal has been made for constructing a railway to India at a cost of forty millions sterling, the journey to take five days, and the present railways to be utilised as far as possible. The promoters promise to complete the work in three years if a joint guarantee is given by the several countries through which the line is to pass.

Her Majesty has been suffering from rheumatism ; her general health is slowly improving, but she has been prevented taking her usual drives.

The King of the Belgians is residing in the Isle of Wight for the benefit of his health, which has been somewhat impaired.

Mr. Butt has been elected for Limerick without opposition.

The military manœuvres commenced in Hampshire on the 16th Sept. On the 18th the invading forces under Sir Charles Staveley took the position held by the Horse Guards on Chobham Ridges, but his advance was checked the next day by Sir Hope Grant, and the invaders forced to retreat. The day's affair has given satisfaction, and is considered to have been a success.

Viscount Bridport has fractured his collar-bone by an accident while hunting.

A second explosion has occurred at the colliery near Wigan, by which more lives have been sacrificed. The pit is to be flooded with water to extinguish the fire.

An investigation, before commissioners specially appointed, is being held into the charges against the managers of the Hampstead Small-pox Hospital. Great indignation has been expressed at the manner in which the patients have been treated, and one of them, a girl of eight years, has mysteriously disappeared.

The Bank directors raised the rate of discount from 2 to 3 per cent. on the 21st September.

The Doncaster Cup was won by Mr. Mouncey's Shannon. A police raid on the gambling establishments at Doncaster was successfully resisted by the persons who were playing.

The Secretary of State for India has given notice that the 5 per cent loan of 1856-57 will be paid off on the 16th Jan. 1872. Holders are offered the option of transferring 13½ millions into a new loan to be called the Transfer Loan of 1872, with 4½ per cent. interest at the 1 per cent. The guarantee of this loan is to be paid off before January, 1882, nor without a previous issue of three months' notice after Oct. 15, 1881. Applications for transfer will not be received after Nov. 15th next. The loan will be allotted in the order in which the notices are received, whether in England or India, the difference of time between the two countries being reckoned at six hours.

The suspension has been announced of Keep, Parson, and Co., in the Australian and Indian trade ; the liabilities are estimated at £120,000.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Farquharson, Ben. Ret. ; W. S. Dugdale, Esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire ; Maj. T. C. Mayd, Mad. Ret. ; Capt. E. Brace, Ben. Ret. ; Dr. G. Archdall Gratwicke, Master of Emmanuel College ; Lieut.-Col. W. Caine, late of Hongkong ; Hon. J. E. H. Thurlow, Capt. 85th Light Inf. ; Lady Roche ; Major Wemyss ; the Right Hon. G. A. Hamilton ; Capt. J. K. Erskine, late Duke of Wellington's Own ; Col. G. Lister-Lister Kaye ; Capt. G. P. Bevan ; Capt. W. Skipper, 99th Reg. ; Sur. A. Pinner, H.M.S. ; Capt. H. S. Weigall, 77th Reg. ; Ven. S. C. Wolfe, Archdeacon of Clogher ; W. Rutherford, R.M.A. Woolwich.

(*Overland Mail*, Sept. 22.)

The autumn campaign is over. The first day's engagement was indecisive ; on the second, Sir Hope Grant was compelled to retreat ; on the 3rd, Generals Stavely and Carey were repulsed in their attack. Sir Hope Grant then rallied, and the entire force, in two armies, under Carey and Stavely, fought the final battle on September 21. Carey was adjudged victor. The armies return to Aldershot to-day. There will be a grand review this afternoon. The umpires in several instances adjudged whole regiments annihilated. Military critics who have had their judgment sharpened in the recent war find numerous defects, but pronounced the campaign an important success. In some instances the mistakes were most ludicrous. The public demand that these military experiments should be annual.

A profound sensation has been produced here by the telegraphic report of the tragic end of Mr. Justice Norman.

The cases of cholera in the Baltic provinces of Prussia up to September 10 were 2,601. Out of this number there were 1,273 deaths.

Mahmood Pasha is appointed successor of Aali Pasha as Grand Vizier in Turkey. Server Pasha is the new Foreign Minister.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 22.)

THE murder at Calcutta of one of the judges of the High Court, who seems to have been temporarily filling the place of the Chief Justice, may possibly connect itself with the subject of a remarkable book which has already attracted much attention in this country—the volume of Mr. Hunter on "Our Indian Musalmans." Among the few items of intelligence received we learn that the assassin was a native of the Punjaub, and that he must therefore have come from a great distance to Calcutta. As he did not belong to the parts of India under the jurisdiction of the High Court, it appears unlikely that he was merely a disappointed suitor maddened by brooding over the loss of his cause. He was, however, not only a native of the Punjaub, but a Mahometan, and thus the motive of his act becomes only too probable. The assiduous reader of the Indian correspondence of the newspapers may possibly remember that of late years we have heard a good deal of "Punjaub outrages." These crimes seem to be exclusively committed by natives of the independent territory between the Punjaub and Afghanistan, or of the wild districts of the British Empire which lie on the west bank of the Indus, and the impulse which led to them seems to have been in all cases wholly religious. The state of mind in which a fanatic perpetrates or attempts one of these murders has up to a certain point its counterpart among phenomena of religious feeling not unknown among ourselves. A Mahometan finds himself in a condition of deep mental despondency not unlike that which often prevails amongst the earnest members of Calvinistic sects, and which is very highly prized by them. This fit of religious depression is almost invariably followed by a fit of religious exaltation ; but at this point all analogy ends between the state of mind of a Mahometan and any form of Christianity. Where the Christian society feels himself assured of reconciliation to God, the Mahometan enthusiast burns to commit a deed which will open to him the gates of Paradise by a sort of *coup de main*. The ordinary expedient, we are told, is to kill an infidel and be killed for the murder. The more highly placed the victim, the greater the merit. A Christian serves better than a Hindoo ; but to kill a Christian Chief Justice as he entered his court would be an achievement for which it would be well worth travelling nearly ten thousand miles.

It seems quite certain that some kind of Mahometan fanaticism is spreading widely through India. Mr. Hunter may be right in attributing its origin to the Wahabee revival in Arabia, but it is important to observe that it is not confined to the Eastern empire of the British. Some of the latest Oriental travellers, both English and French, Mr. Forsyth, M de Carne, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Shaw, have pointed out that the Mahometans are animated with a new enthusiasm in all the countries surrounding India, and that they are there rapidly forming new kingdoms and empires. At least one considerable State has been formed in the country beyond the Himalayas and another in South-Western China. The fashion which prevails in Western Europe of thinking and speaking of Mahometanism as if it were dying out of the world arises probably from witnessing the political decline of a few Mahometan States within the scope of Western vision. In a certain sense Mahometanism loses ground when the English dethrone the Mogul, when France conquers Algeria, when Russia establishes herself at Samarcand and makes Bokhara her vassal, when Turkey continues her political existance as the tenant-at-will of the Western Powers. But political decline is not necessarily religious decay. The converts in any one year from Mahometanism to any other form of belief might be counted probably on the fingers of one hand, and there are parts of the world where Mahometanism is always gaining by proselytism ; sometimes by peaceful proselytism—for example, according to Mr. Hunter, in Eastern Bengal—more often by the compulsory propagandism which follows successful conquest. While the French have been slowly subjugating the population of their Algerian possessions, and have more than once had to reconquer the country they had subdued, a race of Mahometan conquerors, the Fellatahs, are said to have brought the greatest part of Central and Western Africa under their rule, and to have made countless converts among the teeming millions of those countries. Just when the Russians were reducing the Tartar States of Central Asia, the Atalikh Ghazee was founding a powerful and compact Mahometan kingdom on the great elevated plains to the east of the Russian conquests. The English have reunited under a Christian Government the broken fragments of the mighty Indian empire of the Mahometans ; but close at hand Mahometan adventurers seem to be taking advantage of the collapse of Chinese power, and to be going far towards forming a new Mahometan State out of the western provinces of China. The real facts correspond very slightly with the popular impression. Mahometanism never loses by conversion, but it constantly gains by it, and sometimes enormously. Wherever it has to compete with Christian civilization it gives way to its pressure, but only politically ; while, on the other hand, it obtains more than compensating political success among the races of mankind which are neither Christian nor Mussulman. We say nothing either of the means or of the result ; but Mahometanism is assuredly the great transformer of heathenism. All the impression produced by the inquests of Islin all over the world and by the sects of Christians together is a mere trifle compared with the effects of Mahometan conquest and proselytism. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that Mahometanism is not actually a great power in the world, and it is far from unlikely that the civilized part of mankind will have to reckon with it more than they at present imagine.

Mr. Hunter's book very clearly explains the condition of feeling among the Mahometans with which the English Government in India has to deal, though the author evinces a degree of sympathy with the malcontents to which we cannot bring ourselves to share. It is instructive to compare the grievances of the Indian Mahometans with the discontents of the Roman Catholic Irish. We remember that, when the Wahabee exhortations to disloyalty were first heard of in this country, the *Irish Nationalist* newspaper wrote in a fervour of sympathy, "Long life to the Wahabees." If an Irishman's conversion is missing a point, this was a most excellent specimen of an Irish bull. The grievances of the Wahabee Mahometans in India are precisely the reverse of the Irish Fenian or Nationalist grievances. The Irish Nationalists complain that the Irish nation is not allowed to govern itself. The complaint of the Indian Mahometans is that the vast majority of the natives of India are allowed to influence and participate in the government of the country. The Mahometans admit that they are a minority of the population ; they allow that their Government was a foreign Government, and they have no faith different from the faith of their subjects ; but they affirm that their creed is the only true one, and that in virtue of their orthodox creed they are entitled to rule over India. The injustice they resent is the admission of much more than a hundred million of Hindoos to an equality with themselves. In point of fact, their grievances are Protestant and not Catholic grievances, not Fenian or Nationalist grievances. If any class of Irishmen wishes to reproduce the Wahabee method of action, it must be the Irish Protestants, who must revenge themselves for the disestablishment and disendowment of their Church by exactly copying the practices of the Fenians. The Orange Society will be correct to manage by blowing up Clerkenwell Prison or murdering policemen in Manchester, or assassinating head-constables in Dublin, or corresponding with Head Centres and District Centres in New York—and all because they are equalized in point of privilege with Roman Catholics—they will really have reproduced the proceedings which now give so much trouble to the Indian Government. The nationalist journals will have to reserve their sympathy until that vast population whom the Indian Mahometans denounce as "idolatrous vermin" show some signs of discontent.

TO INDIA IN FIVE DAYS.

A REMARKABLY bold attempt to sol ve the problem of direct railway communication between England and India has just been made by Messrs. William Low and George Thomas, of Wrexham and Cardiff. Under the form of a letter to Mr. Gladstone these gentlemen have published in the *Times* an outline of their plan, and it deserves the attentive consideration of the public :—

The route now open between England and India which admits of making the journey in the shortest time is that by way of Brindisi, Alexandria, and Suez to Kurrachee on Bombay. The absolute distance is greater than by the route from Marseilles to Alexandria, but the advantage gained from the greater length of the railway portion more than compensates in time for the increased distance that is travelled. The whole journey is supposed to take twenty days, although it is seldom actually completed within this limit.

The proposal of Messrs. Low and Thomas is to make use of existing lines of railway and of the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Trieste, and thence to construct a railroad through Austria, European and Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and Beloochistan, to Kurrachee, and onwards to Bombay.

On leaving Trieste, the projected line would pass by Fiume to the eastern shore of the Adriatic, and run southwards along this shore to a point nearly opposite Brindisi. From here it would turn directly eastward, across Turkey, and at the north of the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora, to Constantinople. Crossing the Bosphorus, it would turn southward at Scutari, and reach the Mediterranean at Adalia. From Adalia to Alexandretta it would skirt the coast ; and from Alexandretta would pursue a south-easterly course to the western extremity of the Persian Gulf. From this point it would follow the shore of the Gulf, and of the Arabian Sea, to Kurrachee. The route thus briefly sketched is given in much more detail by the authors, who include in the plan a branch from near Antioch to Jerusalem, and a branch to join the Smyrna and Aidin Railway.

Without considering these branches, the total distance from London to Kurrachee would be 5,311 miles by rail, and 28 miles (the Straits of Dover) by sea. At a uniform rate of 10½ miles an hour by water and 40 miles an hour by land the journey from end to end would be accomplished in 5 days, 16 hours, 46 minutes. Calculating the railway travelling at 50 miles an hour, the time would be 7 days, 13 hours, 22 minutes ; and at 50 miles an hour, 4 days, 10 hours, and 13 minutes. Of the total length of

OPENING OF THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARDONECHE, SEPT. 17.

THE Mont Cenis tunnel, improperly called so, because it is separated from that pass by the great peak of the Mont d'Amlein, and is very nearly 16 miles farther west, was agreed to and commenced by the Government of Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon the 3rd, in the interval between the close of the Crimean war and the war for Italian liberation, in 1859. As regards France, the undertaking was mainly due to the personal support of Napoleon III., who met with the greatest opposition from his Ministers, and whose favour was marked by that European, or cosmopolitan rather than French tendency, by which the Emperor did not always render himself acceptable to the prejudices of his people. It was intended to bring the commerce of Italy exclusively into France. At the moment of its completion Napoleon the 3rd is dethroned and in exile; and the Italian Chamber of Deputies in one of its latest sittings, just before the close of the session, voted almost by acclamation a railway across the St. Gothard for the purpose of extending commercial relations with that very German Empire, whose forces have overcome and crushed France, and despoiled her of two of her fairest provinces. France was afraid of the loss to her Marseilles commerce; and by a singular coincidence the Italian Minister of Public Works, who now presides at the inauguration of the tunnel, is the accomplished and patriotic Giovanni de Vincenzi, whose report to the Chamber of Deputies in 1863 gave the first real and decided impulse to the clearing and enlargement of the harbour of Brindisi; who has never ceased pushing on that work; whose reports on the benefits likely to arise to Italy in her Eastern commerce, from the connecting line between the great tunnel and Brindisi, are a vast and valuable storehouse of statistical information; and who may justly be considered as the Italian statesman who has done most to divert Italian passengers and goods traffic from the Marseilles line. It is amongst the many titles to scientific fame and national gratitude of Italy's greatest engineer, of Savoy's most illustrious son, General Menabrea, that he first contributed by a discourse held before the French Institute to modify the opposition of the French men of science to the undertaking. His luminous exposition before that body of the trials made at La Caschaparco produced a very great impression.

As I have already telegraphed, we left Turin at half-past 6 a.m. on Sunday. I was fortunate enough to have a ticket for that train, the only one of the three destined to pass the tunnel in order to receive at Modane the French Ministers and Commission. Leaving the railway terminus of Porta Nuova at Turin the train moves for a short way on the Genoa line, then turns westwards. The panoramma which at once is disclosed before you is really sublime. Around you are the fertile Piedmontese plains; on the left Monviso rising high above less elevated hills; opposite Rouasa and Roccia Melone; on the right the Servanna and the Gran Paradiso; in the distance Monte Rosa, and behind those picturesque hills, which are bathed at the bottom by the waters of the Po, between Moncalieri and Chivasso, the beautiful hill of Superga towering over the intermediate ranges. But even more than the beauties of nature one cannot help recognising at every step the fruits of Piedmontese activity and industry. The agriculturist seems to have profited by the most insignificant morsel of soil. What a contrast with the desolate and miserable aspect of the Roman Campagna! Passing through Collegno and Alpigiano on the right of the Dora Ripara, you meet continually with powerful water mills, silk manufactories, forges, large iron works, &c. Between Rosto and Avigliana, looking out of the railway carriage, I got a glimpse of the famous sanctuary of San Antonio d'Inverso, a church of the 12th century. After leaving behind the Avigliana station, I saw a great number of old towers and remains of turrets. The village itself is surrounded by gentle hills, and presents a clean and comfortable aspect. A deformed mass known under the name of Pietrapiana, situated just opposite the castle, is the same where in 1691 Catinat fixed his cannon, whose powerful firing opened him a route through the Dora Valley to that of the Chisola. At San Ambrogio, at Condove, at Borgone, there is not a house which does not possess the remains of some feudal castle or fortification. Here commence the new works. The station of Bussolino has been replaced by another which is nearer Susa some 800 metres. A short distance beyond the new station the line divides in two branches. One continues along the left bank of the Dora until it reaches Susa, the other crosses the river and leads to Bardoneche. The new railway from Bussolino to the tunnel measures forty kilometres, eight of which are divided between seventy tunnels which have been pierced before reaching Bardoneche. This line crosses four times the Dora Riparia, twice the Bardoneche torrent, once the Melezel torrent, beside an infinite number of inferior torrents and rivulets. The difference in the level between the point of departure and the mouth of the great tunnel is 829 metres, with an elevation at most of 3 per cent. At about 200 metres from the railway junction, the road crosse the Dora Riparia over a splendid bridge, and skirting the ridges of the hills we arrive at Meana, passing through three tunnels. The first of Colmosso 85 metres in length; the second del Martinetto 80 metres; the third of Meana 1,100 metres. The line from Meana to Chamouil is most picturesque, Rocky soil; wild scenery. In many places the *Cardamine Asarifolia* and the *Tozzia Alpina* are abundant. The Alpine laburnum is extremely common, and ascends beyond the limit of other trees to a great height in the mountains, gilding the dark rock with its profuse masses of bright yellow flowers. The quantity of bridges, of viaducts, and works of defence which you meet with sufficiently demonstrates the great difficulties that must have been overcome to construct this piece of the line. The tunnels you traverse are ten in number, viz., Cantalupo, 153 metres in length; Armandera, 464; Ponte Alto, 124; Molino, 98; Grosse Pietre, 72; Morelli, 130; Gorgie I, 45; Gorgie II, 63; Tagliata, 139; Balme, 510; immediately after passing the Meana tunnel the valley of the Dora presents a beautiful effect. Bright green pastures, rich in flowers of every hue, are here and there broken by the rock and the pine forest. One can clearly distinguish the Arch of Augustus at Susa, the ruins of the Brunetta fort, the tops of the Roccia Melone, the Roche Michel, the Bard, and the Ronche. As the train advances the Mont Cenis road appears distinct with its sharp turns. Before reaching the Chamount station the bold forms of the rocks, and the luxuriant vegetation which crowns every height and fills every hollow, make the scenery beautiful. Between Chaumont and Salbertrand the line passes across steep rocky ridges. You meet with other nine tunnels, Rosiaus, 146 metres long; Combascura, 150; Peyron, 467; Combetta, 156; Gran Combs, 129; Escilles, 1,767; Aquila, 159; Quaglie, 129; Serre-de-la-Voute, 1,091. The most important construction in this tract is the iron bridge of Combascura, which crosses a deep precipice. Then passing through a narrow gorge between steep massive walls of igneous rock, with here and there an opening which some torrent has cut through the mass you behold the Combs and the fall of the watgrs of the Clares, a waterfall measuring 200 metres. Across steep grassy slopes you behold the fortress of Escilles, and after crossing a sort of deep channel you see the Galambra Torre precipitating itself between forests and vineyards. Leaving Salbertrand, you observe the vast ranges of the Chaberton, the Laguret, and the Vallonet hills. Few works on this part of the line deserve especial attention, with the exception of the Jeroma tunnel 80 metres long, the tunnel of Font Ventoux measuring 91 metres, and a viaduct erected over fifteen arches on the Rio Secco. Oulx is the next station. The village lies on the right bank of the Dora di Ceoanne, and is surrounded by high mountains falling down to the river. At Oulx the railway leaves the Dora Riparia, entering the valley of Bardoneche. The line skirts the torrent, crossing it twice near Sardulx and Planches. After crossing two tunnels between Oulx and Bardoneche, the one called Rogera, 450 metres long, and the second Rocca Tagliata, 290, Mount Frejus stands before you. Bardoneche lies in a fertile valley at the junction of four streams, that of the Melezel from Valetroite, those from the Col de Frejus and Col de la Roa, and that of Rochemolle from the N.E. The ruins of an ancient castle overlook the village. The railway enters the tunnel at about half a kilometre from the Bardoneche station. No sooner had we got into the tunnel than we closed our carriage windows, fearful of the smoke. However, we soon opened them again, and found that, with the exception of a sort of smell of cellar, no inconveniences presented themselves. We were astonished at the quickness the kilometres, signed on post lamps, were passed the one after the other, so that in twenty-one minutes we had gone from one end to the other.

The tunnel measures precisely 12,233·50 metres. The incline on the Bardoneche side is at first of 0·50 m. by 1·00 per 800 metres. Then it varies to 1·00 by 2,200 metres. Then again to 0·50 m. by 0·00 per 2,000 metres, after which we meet with a horizontal tract of 360 m. 50. Beyond this tract the incline towards Fourneaux never varies from 23 m. 0·00 per 6,273 metres. The tunnel is 8 metres wide for a double line of rails. The perimeter of the transverse section is a curve presenting a maximum width of 8 metres, 1 metre 20 above the rails, and a width of 7 metres 87 at a level with the rails, comprising two side foot paths each measuring in width 0·70 metre. The height of the tunnel is 6 metres. The nature of the rocks is metamorphic and anthracitic. A road 800 metres long was constructed along the Bardoneche torrent, leading from the mouth of the tunnel to the central magazine, and this in order to accelerate the works. The powder magazines were placed near the Mulzet. The magazine on the northern side of the tunnel lay near the village of Fourneaux. I here transcribe that part of the report made by the technical direction of the works, which treats more especially of the system adopted for the piercing of the rock. "Whoever enters the tunnel and advances to the extreme point where two perforating machines are at work, will find that it presents the different aspects. The first is the part already completed. The second is the one in which the works for widening the tunnel are carried on. In this part you behold amidst a perfect forest of wooden piles men intent to widen the section—masons, carpenters, and all species of workmen; and all these men advance together measure by measure, that the perforation is carried out. Beyond this tract one enters into the preparatory gallery, excavated by means of the compressed air and the perforating machines. This gallery is like unto a breach opened in a rock, in order to facilitate the excavation of a larger section. The double line of rails is continually prolonged to the last section of the works, and the machines for the perforation move along the line and may be like the other waggons carried out of the tunnel at any moment. Other rails of lesser dimensions are placed on each side of the principal one, and serve for carrying up and down small carts containing the rubbish or pieces of rock which fall from the explosion of the mines. Under the central rail a canal is constructed, where the tubes for the compressed air, water, and gas are laid. The canal is covered over in order that the fall of the pieces of the rock may cause no accidents. Just at the end of the last section strong gates prevent the explosion of the mines casting stones where the men are still at work. These gates are removed by degrees as the perforation has progressed from 60 to 80 metres. The piercing machine presents nine or ten perforations, disposed, some in a straight line against the centre of the tunnel, others higher or lower. Each perforator is provided with two flexible tubes, one for the compressed air, the other for the water. The number of men required for working the piercing machine varies from 36 to 57. The works are illuminated by gas, carried to the bottom of the tunnel by means of compressed air in iron tubes. When the perforating part of the business is over the piercing machine is removed, and the men charged with exploding the mines supplant the perforators. First, the central holes are exploded, then the side ones. Then immediately other men, whose business it is to clear away the rubbish, arrive, and in this way the work proceeds regularly on." The law voted by the Sardinian Parliament in 1857 authorised the Government to undertake the piercing of a tunnel between Bardonèche and Modane, calculating the expense at 41 millions and 400,000 francs; 20,000,000 were to have been contributed by the Vittoria Emanuel Railway. In accordance with a convention stipulated with the French Government after the annexation of Nice and Savoy, it was agreed that France would pay 19 millions, on condition that the works should be completed in a term of 25 years. A premium of 500,000 francs was promised for each year gained on the 25. The last calculations made would demonstrate that the total expense of the works amounts to 75 millions of francs.

When the train had reached the very centre of the tunnel, and perhaps we had above our heads the highest point of the Gran Vallou, and whilst several gentlemen were discussing and commenting upon the great work achieved, a few considerations presented themselves to my mind which, perhaps, were not the best suited for the moment. One needs to say that travelling was a powerful means for instruction. The same thing could hardly be said just now. One may learn as much travelling in a box. I don't mean at all to underrate the immenses benefits accruing to humanity from the use of railways; all I mean to say is that a man can no longer say he intends to travel from one point of Europe to the other, but must simply announce that he is going to be packed up in order to move from one place to another. Travelling by diligence across the Alps may have been a very inconvenient thing, but the bother of having your horses stumbling, catching a bad cold, or meeting with brigands, were all inconveniences which you might tolerate perfectly well when you only thought what pleasure it would be to be able to give an account of the fine views you had beheld, and the splendid trout you had eaten; when you might have discovered the real place Hannibal passed through, or where the Carthaginians encamped; when you might have filled your mind with historical reminiscences and political recollections. But now running through a tunnel men will forget all about the Alps being a powerful obstacle against the invasion of armies. *Apropos* of foreign invasions, I here transcribe the following epigram made by a distinguished English scholar for the occasion.

Woe to Italia! that a way hath through
The severed Alp to what is hollow too.
For hollow France will first rush out to sack,
And gorged will be the last to hasten back,
Thiers through one hole spies and ogles Pope,
Whose glance at t'other hole fills him with hope.
Quick! stop the holes, Italia; for the gaze
Of such weird eyes may see thee end thy days.

All seems over for spiked poles, and ice axes, and ropes and guides. A tunnel offers no incidents. The only one I can think of is a railway accident, and the thought of such a thing half way through Frejus was all but pleasing. The train leaves the tunnel at an elevation of 1,156 metres above the level of the sea, and moving in an eastern direction runs parallel to the river skirting the hills. Then crossing the Repot tunnel, 145 metres in length, we enter the Rieux Roux Valley, a vale rich in fine timber, backed by bold rocky summits. The train after passing through a gallery 268 metres in length, called St. Antonio, skirting the left bank of the Arc, reaches the Modane railway station. This village, which has now acquired a certain importance, is 1,072 metres above the sea level. Its population does not amount to 1,500. Its principal resources are the pasturages, rich in vegetation, and the abundance of cattle. The rich vegetation of the valley contrasts with the rugged precipices of the mountains that enclose it. Modane is a village well known to tourists for the famous waterfall of Arvieux. The railroad from the northern entrance of the tunnel to St. Michel has only been constructed of late. The valley of the Arc has the appearance of a long and deep ditch, flanked on each side by immense rocks, resembling continuous walls, but rather to be likened to ranges of shattered towers and pinnacles, with many intervening gaps and chasms. At every moment you cannot help wondering how such difficulties can have been overcome. The difficulty of finding solid foundation for bridges and embankments or of protecting the road from frequent inundation must have been enormous. The road descends through a wild gorge cutting almost perpendicularly the nearly-vertical strata, in which beds of anthracite frequently occur, and yet at every moment still more remarkable objects attract your eyes—rugged peaks and scenery. One would believe that it was not the hand of men that had done all this work, but that some fairy were leading you in an enchanted road; now rising on walls of gigantic dimensions, now breaking through subterranean spaces; now, as it were, flying across deep and fearful precipices, which you cannot look at without a certain feeling of wonder taking possession of you. In this track there are eleven tunnels, measuring altogether 3,186 metres. Only a few minutes after the Modane station, you behold the one termed Fourneaux. All those workshops, which you can hardly distinguish on account of the smoke issuing from the long chimneys, remind you very much of something which Dante might have depicted in his "Inferno."

At Modane we found a very cold reception—but a French official, a few gendarmes, a few firemen, who reminded you very much of those Sardou has so well caricatured in his "Nos Bons Villageois." The Fell train had only brought M. Lefranc, the French Minister of Public Works. After exchanging a few compliments we returned to Bardonèche, where a splendid dinner was awaiting us.

TRIAL OF M. ROCHEFORT.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VERSAILLES, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE appearance in the dock of the celebrated Count Henri de Rochefort de Luçay gave a fillip to the flagging interest of the Versailles Courts-martial. The vast arena of the Riding School, which during the protracted trial of the seventeen Communists was never anything like full, was to-day inconveniently crowded. Places from which nothing could be seen or heard were besieged at an early hour, and very many, whose fruitless efforts to get a few inches of standing room produced a commotion, were expelled by Colonel Merlin's orders. The press tribune, which I never before saw completely filled, was encumbered with unfrequent attendants, who begged hard to sit on the dusty floor at the feet of their brethren, who had a few simple to seats snatched long ago. It was, indeed, an extraordinary spectable. A journalist, whose pen did more than any other to damage and overturn the Empire, and who, delivered from prison by the Revolution of September 4, sat *ex equo* in the Government of National Defence with General Trochu, Jules Favre, Ernest Picard, and Jules Simon—the last is yet a colleague of M. Thiers—is presented with fury by M. Thiers' Government whose military Judge-Advocate calls for the most severe sentence against him—short of capital punishment—which the law can award; and it is urged against him as an aggravating circumstance that he wrote in the *Lanterne* hostile articles against that Empire which the National Assembly, by those authority this Court-martial acts, declared deposed at Bordeaux with only four or five dissentient voices. Rochefort, though not so ill, as the newspapers have reported, is very much broken. His face is prematurely careworn. He was in deep mourning for his father, who died only a few months ago; he did not look ill during the day the black kid gloves in which he appeared; and he took an opportunity, when refuting an assertion of Commander Gaveau that he had appeared in a grey paletot and a wide-a-wake on the occasion of a sacrilegious visit to a church some day in May, to exhibit the black hat with the crape round it which he said he had never ceased to wear long before March 18. The original charge against him of complicity in the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris and the other hostages is withdrawn. But, most unfairly, and as it seems to me unprudently, on the part of the prosecution, the article in the *Mot d'Ordre*, headed "The Hostages," is pressed against him. This article shows that Rochefort was altogether against the principle of arresting hostages, and still more against executing them. But it suits the prosecution to ignore that Rochefort, living under the Government of the Commune, sympathising with it to a certain extent, admitting it as a Government *de facto*, and dependent upon it for the existence of his paper, could not fly in its face and directly oppose the validity of acts. Rochefort, with very great ability, urged arguments against the execution of the hostages. He was in undisguised opposition to Versailles, and therefore, although he distinctly said he would not of his own initiative have arrested hostages, he presented an hypothesis in which the measure might be justifiable. The threat was a means of preventing executions of Communists made prisoners by the Versaillists. He thought it a fair thing to try to exchange the Archbishop of Paris for Blanqui, and he said he believed that if Blanqui had been in the Commune the authority of his venerable name would have prevented massacre and incendiarism. But the incriminated article in the *Mot d'Ordre* argued in a most practical manner against the decree of the Commune that three hostages were to be executed for every Communist shot by the Versaillists. The principle, he said, tended to general extermination, as it would be easy for the Versailles people to shoot six for three, and so on; thus if the challenge were maintained on the same footing, there would be a *reductio ad absurdum*. Rochefort also said he would have recommended the destruction of M. Thiers's house, because he well knew that it would be built up again at the public expense, and that ultimately the taxpayer would suffer. The evidence against him consisted only of articles in the *Mot d'Ordre*, the reading of which by Commander Gaveau occupied two hours. The public, to whom for the most part these articles were new, because during the Commune neither the *Mot d'Ordre* nor any other of its journals were allowed to be circulated in Versailles, enjoyed the reading greatly, and more particulary because M. Gaveau has a very clear voice and good emphasis. The articles showed beyond dispute that Rochefort attacked Thiers and the Versailles Government with all the unscrupulous *verve* which he formerly displayed against the Empire. He was merciless in his sarcasms upon Thiers, Generals MacMahon, Vinoy, &c. Colonel Merlin reminded him of the proverb that in France "ridicule kills," and said a man of his intelligence must know that he was endeavouring to subvert the Government which he laughed at. The Judge-Advocate called for the utmost rigour of the law against Rochefort and his satellites. It was necessary, he said, that the Court should use its fullest powers against a pestilential race of young journalists, of whom Rochefort was the chief, who made a trade of sedition. They must be put out of the way of doing harm any more.

The Court rose at the unusually late hour of six. It will sit to-morrow at half-past eleven (instead of twelve), when M. Albert Joly, the young Versailles advocate, who greatly distinguished himself in defending Rossel, will speak for Rochefort.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF SEPTEMBER 23.

"HOME RULE."—Petticoat government.

FAVOURITE GAME AT ALDERSHOT.—Fquet.

NICE PLACE IN HOT WEATHER.—Fountains Abbey.

A BROTHER OF THE ANGLE.—A fellow mathematician.

"THE FOOL'S REVENGE"—IN WIT.—"Rather far-fetched ch?"

PAYING A MAN IN HIS OWN COIN.
Offering a postman six taps.

SHAKSPEARIAN INSCRIPTION FOR THE HARNESS-ROOM.
(Suggested by a Lady with a Nose.)
"Caparisons are odorous."

DANGEROUS ADULTERATION.
Work up any admixture you like, if you are a rogue, with other stuffs; but whatever you do, don't put noddy into gun-cotton.

CONJUNDRUM FOR THE COURT.
Said Jones to Brown, of the Stock Exchange—"What member of the Royal Family is named in the Half-a-bit?" Brown gave it up. Jones told him—"The Prince and Princess of Hess (e)."

A FELLOW-FEELING.
Indignant Old Lady—"Guard, do you a ow smoking in this compartment?"
Obliging Guard—"Haw, well, if nane o' the gentlemen object ye can tak' a bit draw o' the pipe."

"PERILS OF THE DEEP."
Unprotected Female (awaking old Gent., who is not well—"O, mister, would you find the Captain? I'm sure we're in danger! I've been watching the man at the wheel; he keeps turning it round first one way and then the other, and evidently doesn't know his own mind!"

THE RIGHT SORT OF SURFF.
At last justice is done to something in Ireland! The agitation which the Church Bill and the Land Bill have both failed to extinguish, the autumn fashions will conquer. Feminism, and Ribboniam, and every other disagreeable "ism," must decline when it becomes generally known that "the material most in vogue at the moment is Irish poplin."

A COOL CUSTOMER.
Tradesman (creditor)—"Glad to see you, sir!"
Swell (debtor)—"Augh, Mr. Skimpidge, you've reminded me more than once of an account you have against me. Business is business! Would you prefer a cheque, which will not be honoured—a bill at three months, which will not be taken up—or a notice from the Bankruptcy Court that I'm going up on the 16th?"

HONOURS DESERVED.

"Baron Rothschild has this year won the Derby, Oaks, St, Leger, and One Thousand Guineas, an achievement never before accomplished by one individual."

Praise Rothschild's "honest racing," and the voice
Of the base betting gang is raised in fury:
But Jewry's triumphs bid all men rejoice,
Save those who ought to stand before a jury:

A CELEBRITY AND HIS KIND.

The London Correspondent of a provincial paper, in a somewhat American style of paragraph relative to writers in whose personal affairs the vulgar feel themselves interested, says:—

"Mr. Tennyson, though he has 'built himself a lordly pleasure-house' on Blackdown, still holds his beautiful place in the Isle of Wight, and loses no opportunity of buying up at fancy prices the adjacent land, in order that he may the more completely shut himself out from his kind."

Mr. Tennyson shuts himself out from a kind of people who want to intrude upon his privacy, would "interview" him if they could, like Yankee reporters, and would climb over or peep through palings to catch a sight of him, just as they would to regale their eyes on an Emperor, or an atrocious criminal. It is hardly correct to call them Mr. Tennyson's kind. Are swans geese?

SOLDIERS AT SCHOOL.

Come this is as it should be; 'tis needful to unite
The troops in mimic warfare that side by side should fight;
The Line and the Militia, likewise the Volunteers,
Who will now act in reality and fact with the gallant Grenadiers.

You've foreign friends come over, to see what you can do;
'Tis plain they don't think such small beer as some suppose of you,
My heroes, though their object is your weak points to see,
And you well know that's more you have to show the better pleased they'll be.

Those critics for improvement some room may haply spy;
But perfect, if not quite just now, they'll find you by-and-by.
They'll feel that some allowance for you may well be made,
From the fact, seen, that in training you've not been your neighbours to invade.

Defence but not defiance is still the British rule,
You'll soon have learned your lesson with a little more of school;
And when they have discovered that you're fit to hold your own,
They'll report you to be soldiers right and true, whom 'twere best to leave alone.

THE ARMY.

(*From the London Gazette*, Sept. 22.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 22nd September, 1871.

12th Regt of Foot, Lt Robert Kiero Watson to be Capt, by purchase, vice Artemus T Aglen, who retires—dated 23rd Sept, 1871; Ens Thomas G Dennis Boles to be Lt, by purchase, vice Watson—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick Charles Maisey, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Boles, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College, to be appointed to Commissions as follows; viz.:—

7th Dragoon Guards, William Edward Morrison Rough to be Cornet, vice Weston, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

8th Hussars, Arther Mark Crofton to be Cornet, vice Miller, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

2nd Foot, Charles Essex John Chichester to be Ens, vice C J Dickson, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

8th Foot, Henry Meredith Wade to be Ens, vice Oakeley, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

10th Foot, James De Hoghton to be Ens, vice Tottenham, retired—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

19th Foot, George Wingate be to Ens, vice Scott, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

21st Foot, Averell Daniell to be Ens, vice Lambart, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871; William Morton Duckett to be Ensign, vice Falls, promoted—dated 24th Sept, 1871.

24th Foot, Edward Stevenson Browne to be Ens, vice Boothby —dated 23rd Sept, 1871; Edward Witherden Curteis to be Ens, vice Magrath, retired—dated 24th Sept, 1871.

25th Foot, Hesketh Broderick Prichard to be Ens, vice Hope, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871; John William Godfrey to be Ens, vice Hoyday, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps—dated 24th Sept, 1871; Lindsay Chester Williams Dandridge to be Ens, vice Gray, promoted—dated 25th Sept, 1871; Oswald Claude Radford to be Ens, vice Barns, promoted—dated 26th Sept, 1871; George Thomas William Hewat to be Ens, vice Dixon, promoted—dated 27th Sept, 1871.

28th Foot, James Duff Coghlan to be Ens, vice Francis promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

33rd Foot, John Charles Duke to be Ens, vice Garstin, transferred to the 63rd Foot—dated, 23rd Sept, 1871.

39th Foot, Charles Hogge to be Ens, vice, A S M Rae, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

41st Foot, John William Hogge to be Ens, vice Mackenzie, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

44th Foot, Edward Nash Leahy to be Ens, vice Morrell, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

49th Foot, Justinian Gordon Pomsonby, to be Ens, vice Dickson, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871; Samuel Linsay Moor Remmington, to be Ens, vice Young, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps—dated 24th Sept, 1871.

56th Foot, Alfred Fox Cotton to be Ens, vice Capel, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

57th Foot, Alfred Allan Garston to be Ens, vice Denton, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

69th Foot, Mordaunt Charles Boyle to be Ens, vice Archer, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

69th Foot, Rees John Francis Banfield to be Ens, vice Champion-Crespigny, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871; Edward Richard Berkley Ingram to be Ens, vice Butler, promoted—dated 24th Sept, 1871.

71st Foot, Ernest Lucas Braithwaite to be Ens, vice Morland, retired—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

72nd Foot, Robert Arnold Vansittart to be Ens, vice Kane promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

81st Foot, Arthur Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce to be Ens, vice Farrant, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

82nd Foot, George Wood to be Ens, vice Hardtman, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

91st Foot, James Latimer Crawshay St Clair to be Ens, vice Bishop-Culpeper, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

97th Foot, Archibald Montgomerie Hopkinson to be Ens, vice Doherty, promoted—dated 23rd Sept, 1871.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT—The name of the Asst Controller appointed in the *Gazette* of 28th January, 1870, is Galletly, and not Gallettey, as then stated.

INDIA OFFICE, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

Maj John Hadow Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lt-Col; Capt Walter Elliot Le Geyt, Bom Cav, to be Maj, in succession to Lt Gen Sir Justin Sheil, K C B, Ben In, deceased—dated 18th April, 1871.

Maj Edward Melville Lawford, Mad Cav, to be Lt-Col; Capt Charles Samuel Steward, Mad Cav, to be Maj, in succession to Lt-Gen Peter Innes, Ben S Corps, deceased—dated 11th May, 1871.

TO BE MAJOR—Capt Gavin Dring Crawfurd, Bengal Infantry—dated 14th June, 1871.

TO BE CAPTAINS—Lt Richard Peter Blake, Mad In—dated 20th May, 1871; Lt Frederick Smalley, Mad In—dated 29th May, 1871; Lt George Godfrey, Mad In—dated 29th May, 1871; Lt Francis Hoskins Winterbottom, Mad In—dated 30th May, 1871; Lt Walter Scott Peat, Bom Cav—dated 27th June, 1871.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—Maj James Spence Ogilvie—dated 13th June, 1871; Maj Christopher James Godby—dated 13th June, 1871; Maj John Ruggles—dated 13th June, 1871; Maj (Bt Lt-Col) Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon—dated 14th June, 1871; Maj James Kempt Cowper—dated 14th June, 1871; Maj William Needham—dated 14th June, 1871; Maj John Beresford Smyly—dated 14th June, 1871; Maj Etienne St George—dated 14th June, 1871; Maj Robert Murray—dated 14th June, 1871; Maj John Perkins—dated 16th June, 1871.

TO BE MAJORS—Capt William Siddons Young—dated 13th June, 1871; Capt Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke—dated 13th June, 1871; Capt Thomas Walter Anstey—dated 14th June, 1871; Capt Willoughby Henry Garton—dated 14th June, 1871.

TO BE CAPTAINS—Lt James Waterhouse—dated 10th June 1871; Lt Boyce Edward Gowan—dated 10th June 1871; Lt Henry Ekins Ryves—dated 11th June, 1871; Lt James Hay—dated 11th June, 1871; Lt (Bt-Capt) James L N Willis—dated 12th June, 1871.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COL Maj-Gen William Frost Nuthall—dated 18th April, 1871.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—Maj Arthur James Butt—dated 1st May, 1871; Maj Francis George Hodgson—dated 20th May, 1871.

TO BE MAJORS—Capt Richard Smith Gray—dated 13th June, 1871; Capt Robert Henry Cunliffe—dated 13th June, 1871; Capt Hugh Watson—dated 13th June, 1871.

TO BE CAPTAINS—Lt John McMullin—dated 5th June, 1871; Lt Thomas Richard Byng—dated 11th June, 1871.

MADRAS ARMY.

INFANTRY.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Maj William Beaver—dated 8th March, 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

TO BE CAPTAIN—Lt (Bt Capt) Elphinstone Waters Begbie—dated 8th March, 1871.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—Maj Archibald William Graham—dated 14th June, 1871; Maj (Bt Lt-Col) Henry Beville, C B—dated 14th June, 1871; Maj Joseph Hume Spry Pierce—dated 14th June, 1871.

TO BE MAJORS—Capt Cecil David James Dodd—dated 13th June, 1871; Capt Robert Russell Woodhouse—dated 13th June, 1871; Capt Henry Vaughan—dated 14th June, 1871; Capt James Houlbrooke Drummond—dated 14th June 1871; Capt John Shand Douglas Bolton. Dated 14th June, 1871.

TO BE CAPTAINS—Lt James Henry Latham Greenfield—dated 1st June, 1871; Lt George Edward Hancock—dated 10th June, 1871; Lt Francis Hastings Towne Gordon Cumming—dated 10th June, 1871; Lt James Lawtie Fagan—dated 11th June, 1871; Lt George Freak Bryant—dated 27th June, 1871.

BOMBAY ARMY.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

TO BE SURGEON-MAJOR—Surg Thomas Berkeley Beatty, MD—dated 20th May, 1871.

RESIGNATION.

Capt William George Keppel, Bengal Staff Corps.

MEMORANDUM.

The admission of Capt T R D Bingham, to the Bengal Staff Corps, as Lt, should have been previously gazetted, and dated 3rd May, 1864.

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